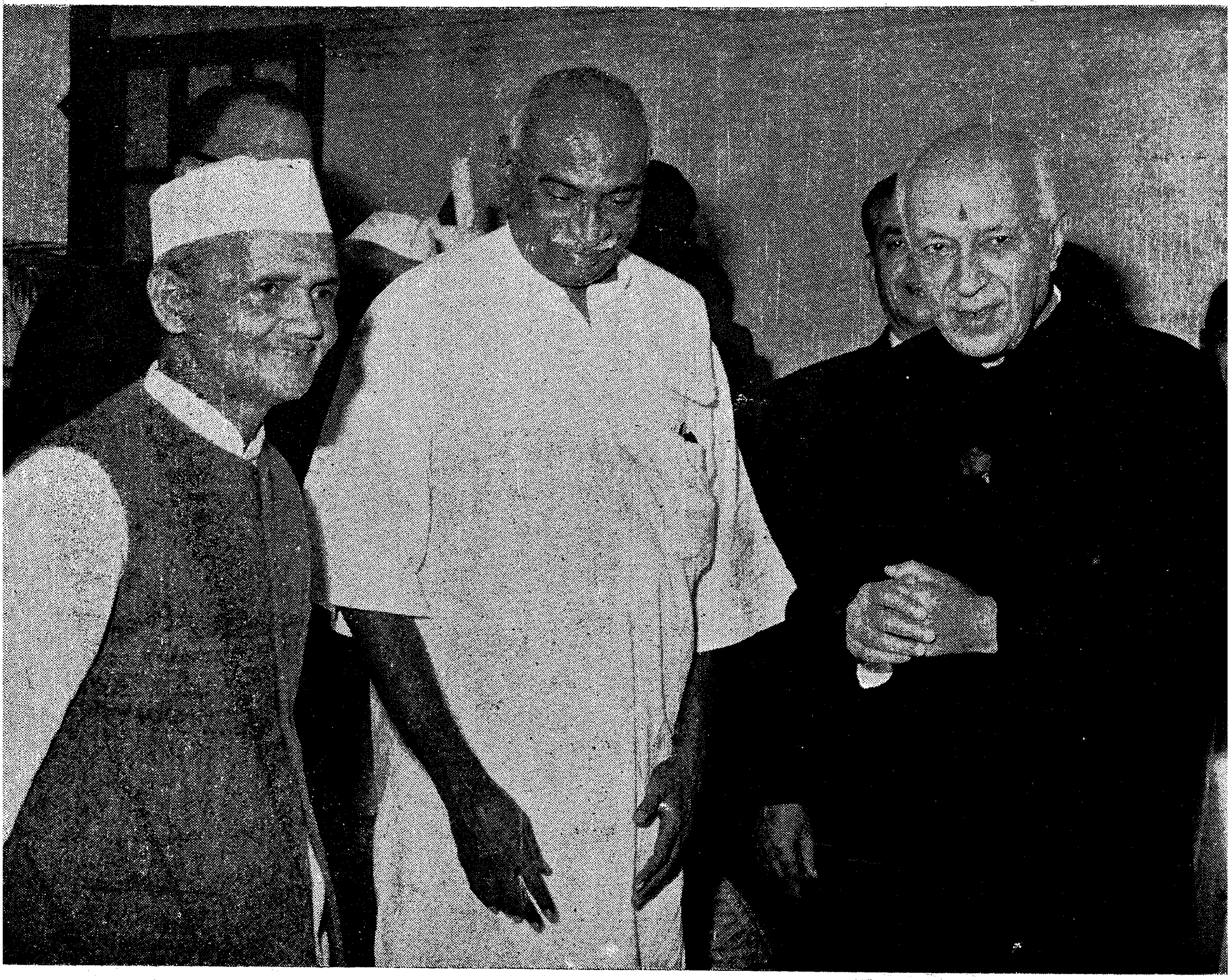
MADRAS Information

JUNE 1964
PRICE ....20 N.P.



India mourns the passing away of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. An aristocrat who became the ideal of the masses and a rationalist who became the follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal was a bridge between the East and the West. He synthesised the material values of the West and spritual values of the East. During the 17 years of his premiership, he set India on the road towards industrialisation and material progress and has won for the country the prominent place among the big powers of the world. He was in every sense the builder of modern India.

A happy snap of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru with Prime Minister Shastri and Congress President Kamaraj.

No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS *Information*

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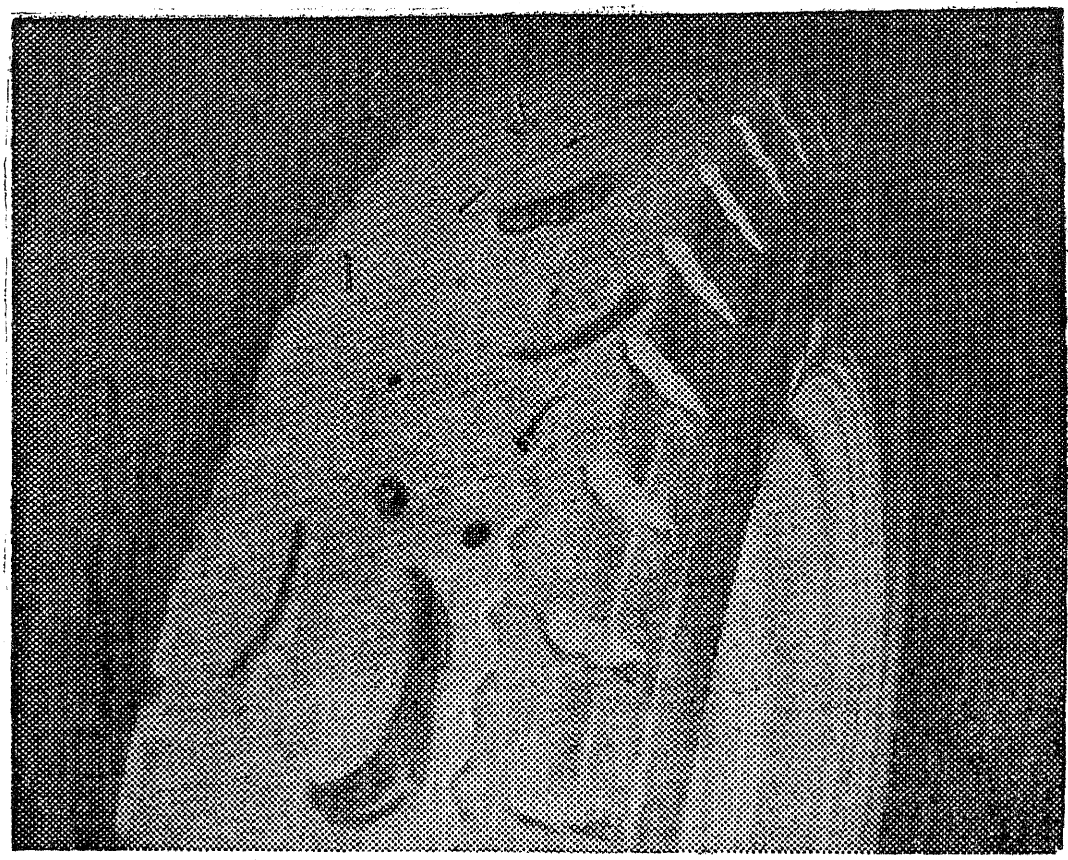
This Month's Cover:

The Theosophical Gardens, Adayar, is one of the attractions of Madras City. It attracts visitors not only from all parts of India but also from all over the world.

This giant banyan tree, which is India's second biggest, symbolises the growth of the Theosophical Society, the seed of which was sown in New York in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky. The sapling was planted in Bombay in 1879 by her and Col. H.S. Olcott. In 1883, they transplanted it in the quiet groves of Adyar. Now it has branches all over the world. Many a Convention has been held under that spreading tree To-day it is capable of accommodating more than 3,000 persons.

This tree also symbolises the Indian tradition which enjoins on every one to plant trees and take care of them This tradition is being perpetuated by the Vana Mahotsava which India is celebrating this week.



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If you could X-ray a worn-out tyre, you would be shocked at the nails, horse-shoes, stones and glass pieces embedded inside. These pieces pierce the casing and weaken it. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous pieces. Then the injuries are skilfully repaired, to strengthen the casing. Only then is Camel-back tread rubber bonded firmly on to the tyre.

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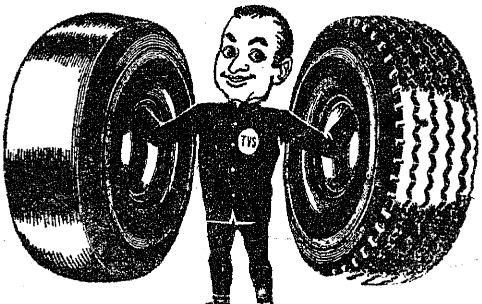
TVS are the largest retreaders in India



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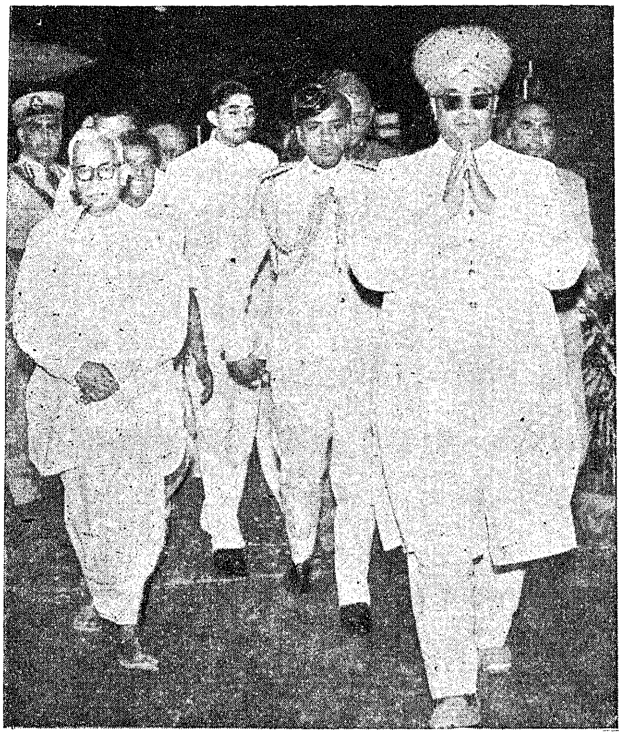


His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar was sworn in as Governor of Madras at a simple but impressive ceremony at Rajaji Hall, Madras on May 4, 1964. His Highness later worshipped at Kapaleeswarar Temple, Mylapore and the Parthasarathy Temple, Triplicane.

OUR GOVERNOR

His Highness is as well-informed a person as anyone could be. Few other Indian princes have taken the trouble of keeping abreast of modern political and economic thinking and also accepted the inevitable changes of history as readily. No wonder he has proved to be one of the most effective interpreters of the cultural heritage of India and an ambassador of good will. In fact, he had been groomed for the job from a consciousness of the demands that the future would make upon him to take part in the wider responsibilities in the counsels of the country. The impact of his personality must have come as an agreeable surprise to most people in the West who met him. His Highness has widely travelled and in the course of his three overseas tours in the last three years covering the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. presented an altogether different image of an Indian prince from what had been.

Democratic outlook

The only son of His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar was born on July 18, 1919. His early education was in a special royal school with Mr. J. T. Turner as his tutor. After passing the S.S.L.C. examination, he joined the Intermediate College in Mysore where he has lived all his life and even as Governor, has had his headquarters there living in his palace. It is tribute to his democratic outlook that no difference was to be made in the treatment given to him and the other students. He graduated from the Maharaja's College of the Mysore University with history, politics and economics as his subjects of special study. His study of international affairs was a feature of his work in the university. He took a live interest in the activities of the new group of writers in Kannada and in the movement for the linguistic and cultural unification of Karnataka. His Governorship of the reorganised Kannada-speaking Mysore State since 1956 was a consummation of that ideal.

Disciplined life

The period of four years he spent in the university was an extremely important period for him. He commended himself to all by his modesty and friendliness. He not merely absorbed knowledge as it came to him from the professors ; he sought it out from books, accumulating a fair-sized library of his own and reading with discernment. He worked to a tight schedule, occasionally withdrawing to his favourite retreat, the Bandipur game sanctuary, so as to cut himself off from distractions. The discipline he enforced on himself was dictated by the demands on him as a prince and he went through a crowded daily programme which included lessons in music and Hindi besides religious exercises and prayer as also a variety of sports like tennis and racquets.

Administrative training

After graduation in 1938, Mr. D. H. Elwin, of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed his companion to help him acquire the necessary administrative training, which stood him in good stead when he ascended th- Mysore throne on September 8, 1940, succe his uncle, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja W Bahadur. After independence, he became pramukh of Mysore on January 26, 1950. reorganisation of States, on November 1, became the first Governor of the new State tinued as such thereafter. looked upon by m departure from the accepted practice in the ap of Governor.

The Council of Ministers gave a party to the retiring Governor at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on April 20, 1964

He plays on the piano and the pipe organ and has an excellent library of Western musical records. His favourite composers are Wagner, Mahler, Bach and Beethoven. He has also to his credit several compositions in the Karnatak style of Indian music.

A long-time scholar in Sanskrit, his books and articles include many translations of works never rendered into English before. One of his numerous publications is the scholarly "Dattatreya—the Way and the Goal". It is an exposition of Vedantic absolutism based on the teachings of Dattatreya on the confluence of the religious of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. His lectures on Indian aesthetics, Indian logic and empiricism and the Gita, besides contemporary thought show the wide range of his learning. He is a trustee of the Lokamanya Tilak Memorial Trust, London and Chairman of the Sangeeta Natak Akadami.

He is fond of big-game shooting and is an expert shikar. He is Chairman of the Indian Board of Wild Life. The Maharaja and his consort, Tripurasundarammanni Avaru have five daughters and a son, Prince Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar.

Farewell Message—Medhi's Tribute to People of Madras

Sri Bisnuram Medhi who left for his home state on May 3, after laying down the office of the Governor praised the people of Madras for their traditional respect for the institution of Governorship and their cherished wish to uphold its dignity. In a farewell message he said:

"When I started for Madras in 1958 to fill the office, I came here with the feelings of a new-comer who had set out on a pilgrimage, but the congenial atmosphere in which I found myself on arrival and the cordial and affectionate welcome extended to me by one and all, immediately made me feel quite at home. I have spent more than six years now in this State and I can say without any reservation that it has been an instructive experience for me to see and study all the problems confronting the State in all details and at close quarters.

Parting from friends is sad, but the memory of my pleasant association with them is bound to linger long. As I look back in retrospect upon the years I have been privileged to spend here, the pictures that present themselves before my mind are too many to be brought concisely within this short message. These memorable impressions are undoubtedly my valuable gains for which I owe the Government and the people of the State my sincere thanks.

Creditable work

The courtesy and consideration I have received from the Press and the public, individuals and institutions and men and women, high and humble alike, for which I am deeply grateful, demonstrate the traditional respect of the people for the institution of governorship and their cherished wish to uphold its dignity.

During my tenure of six years stay in Madras, I was able to watch with admiration the great and good work that was being done by its leaders in all walks of life, by the noble band of social workers and by the philanthropic minded people who had established a number of charitable institutions for the public good. The progress that Madras has achieved in the field of education, irrigation, electricity, in the development of industries and in other activities of national re-construction in our march towards a prosperous Welfare State with a self-generating economy is indeed, creditable.

The Five-Year Plans have been implemented according to schedule and in some departments, well ahead of schedule. Secondary education is made free to all and Madras has shown the way how to attract the children of poorer sections of the population to the doors of the school. The school meals Scheme and the supply of uniforms to children are all important steps in that direction. All our water sources in the State have been successfully utilised for irrigation and generation of power. Madras leads the other States in the matter of rural electrification and the increase in the number of rural agricultural pump-sets installed is itself an index of the mounting enthusiasm of the

people in the matter of food production and the anxiety of the Government to go to the help of people for their common good.

Sustained progress

The panchayat system has taken roots and the new pattern of rural administration is taking shape according to schedule. Almost in every department of public activity—in the matter of industries, agriculture, co-operation, etc.—it is needless for me to point out that there has been a large measure of sustained progress, thanks to the foresight and capacity of the leadership or wholehearted public co-operation and the efficiency of the administration manned by competent men. Madras has done well and I am sure it will do better in the years to come.

Belonging as I do to Assam on the north-east frontier and having served in Madras in the South, I cannot help streeing one point in the background of our past struggle out of which our precious freedom was born. The boundaries that give separate names to our States and the languages that identify the various linguistic groups serve, after all, a limited purpose for the sake of governance and administrative convenience. India, to which we all belong, is one and we as a people are one. This concept needs to be enshrined in our hearts and minds and this is the true meaning of Swaraj.

The Mayor's Party to the retiring Governor on April 25, 1964.

Unity is the need of the hour and a progressive State like Madras has much to contribute to this.

With these few words coming from a greatful heart and with profound thanks from my wife and myself, I take leave of my brothers and sisters of Madras. My wife and I offer our best wishes to them for every happiness and prosperity. We shall watch with pleasure and interest the rapid development of this State in all fields of activity in its march towards a prosperous Welfare State giving a lead to the rest of India.

Neyveli Thermal Station Reaches 250 mw. Capacity

The thermal power station of the Neyveli Lignite Project reached its full first-stage capacity of 250 MW on April 29, 1964, when its fifth 50 MW unit went into operation. The first stage has been completed within two years of the commissioning of the first 50 MW unit of the station in May 1962. During 1963, three more 50 MW unit were commissioned. Up to the end of March 1964, the station had generated about 1,288 million units of power, of which 996 million units were fed into the Madras State Power Grid.

The power station has been built with Soviet economic and technical aid under the Rouble credit extended by U.S.S.R. to India. Equipment including steel structurals worth over Rs. 13 crores has been supplied by the Soviet Union so far and Soviet experts helped in the preparation of the project report and working drawings and in the erection, commissioning and operation of the power station. The station is now being operated by about 300 qualified Indian engineers.

It has already been decided to increase the capacity of the power station from 250 MW to 400 MW before the end of the Third Plan period.

THE SMALL SAVINGS Movement and the Plan

SRI S. MONI, I.A.S. *Director of Sm.ll Savings, Madras.*

The Small Savings Movement has to play a more significant part in our rural economy. Madras State's performance in this field is not very encouraging. Up to the end of February 1964 the collection of Small Savings is only Rs. 7·37 crores as against the target of Rs. 30 crores. It is needless to say that steps should be taken to encourage small savings which is purely a People's Movement.

The problem of human numbers in relation to natural resources is becoming more and more pronounced in under-developed and over populated countries like ours. We lack enough food, enough houses to live in, enough manufactured articles and above all, capital required to produce these. Of course, every country has its own plans towards advancement—that is towards making the life of the individual fuller and richer reducing the inequality among different types of people and the gulf between the richest and the poorest. But in our country, planning has a special significance because of the large population, low productivity and lower savings potential. The low level of consumption is, perhaps, the only saving feature. Even now, we are far away from normal standards of living for a majority of us in the country. It is only planned development which will ultimately step up our national income and our standards of living ; and for this no sacrifice will be too great. Government are doing everything in their power to secure the maximum rate of growth with available resources and the indications are that we will be fulfilling our expectations not only in terms of plan expenditure but also in terms of benefits accruing from the plan.

Prof. Lady Gertrude Williams of the United Kingdom called on the Chief Minister at his Chambers on April 29, 1964

The resources

The resources for the national plan are found by (a) taxes, (*b*) borrowing from abroad, (*c*) loans in the open market and (*d*) voluntary savings. The last one is not the least important. Most of us will recollect the Finance Minister's speech when he presented this year's Central Budget:—

"To generate savings both in the hands of the individual and corporate bodies is one of the primary objectives of our economic and fiscal policies."

The budget speech refers, in particular, to the significant role which the small savings movement has to play in the remaining years of the plan. The Madras budget speech gives out the same idea namely, the need to mobilise small savings to a larger extent to finance both our developmental and defence expenditure.

This is because taxation, open market loans and borrowing from outside the country have all got their limits and can be resorted to only within certain bounds. In any scheme of taxation, direct or indirect the limits have to be kept carefully in view and are liable to be exceeded unless extreme caution is excercised. As for foreign assistance, even now the loan assistance we

have received for the country has reached astronomical figures. Open market loans are being floated but there are fiscal limits to open market borrowing. They might also lead to inflationary trends if not resorted to carefully. Besides it is the same class of investors, namely, the commercial, banking and insurance people who largely subscribe to the open market loans whether by the Centre or the State. The savings of the country cannot come from the rich alone or from the class of the people who are comparatively better off.

The saving habit

The small savings movement has to play a more significant part in our rural economy. The upward trend of prices has materially benefited people in the country-side. There is scope to match capital investment with genuine savings by the people all over the country, whether in rural or urban areas. By doing so we will be helping to fight down inflation. It is this sense of partnership of rich and poor, big and small in a nation building effort which is very important. On the present inflationary trends, there is need to mop up effectively any additional purchasing power which has been generated, by developing a habit of saving among one and all. No measure of compulsion by Government can be thought of to enforce the saving habit. A favourable public opinion can be created only by propoganda. We must realise that what we spend on ourselves or our family, but that what we save in the form of small saving securities, we save for the nation as well.

The actual requirements of our State to finance the Third Plan is roughly in the order of Rs. 291 crores out of which the Centre's share will be Rs. 190 crores. The State, has, therefore, to raise internal resources to the extent of Rs. 101 crores and out of this amount, small savings are expected to contribute Rs. 30 crores. Three years of our Third Five-Year Plan are over. We have collected roughly only 7·37 crores against Rs. 30 crores up to the end of February 1964. This shows how far we lag behind. The State organisation is, however, being strengthened. Of late Collectors and the Community Development Organisation in the districts have been drawn into the picture. We look mainly to Collectors in the districts to direct the official and of the Small Savings campaign because people in the district look up to him alone for advice and guidance on all local problems. The Community Development Organisation has covered the entire State and provides an effective machinery which will have to be utilised in full for propogating the message of Small Savings.

Non-Official support

At the same time what we need more is non-official support to put the movement on a self-sustaining basis. The lessons of campaigns organised solely through official agencies in former years has been that while

A school building at Special Armed Police Colony, Sathyamurthy Nagar, Avadi, was opened by the Chief Minister. Smt. Sarojini Varadappan inaugurated the Mid day Meals Scheme

temporary results might have been secured through official influence, no impression is left in the minds of the people, because such drives have not been accompanied by an educative approach. So, non-officials have to play a much larger part than before in the Small Savings field and the official can at best provide the motive

FACTS ABOUT MADRAS STATE

Area	50,113 Square Miles
Districts	13
Taluks	103
Towns and Cities	338
Villages	14,124
Population	33,686,953
Density of Population	669
Percentage of literacy	18·2 per cent
Net area sown	14,817,736 acres
Area of Reserved Forests	17,236 Square Kms.
Livestock	24,638,800
Registered Factories	5,615
Electricity generated	560,700 Kw
Towns and Villages Electrified.	16,564
Universities	2
Colleges	69
High Schools	1,765
Schools for professional education.	38
Panchayat Unions	373
Panchayats	12,505
Development Blocks	373
Members of Parliament	41 Lok
	18 Rajy
M.L.As.	207
M.L.Cs.	63

Source : Statisti

power. It is with this in view that for the Madras City, a City Savings Committee has been formed consisting of influential non-officials, with the Chief Minister as Chairman.

It may be useful to describe various forms of saving securities. Everybody is now familiar with the Post Office Savings Bank. The movement was started over eighty years ago as the first act of Government to introduce banking facilities to the public, to take it as near as possible to the common man. But in urban areas private and scheduled banks are offering better personal service and attention with the result that there has been in recent years an attribution in the rate of Post Office Savings Bank Deposits on account of heavier withdrawals year by year. The fact that these amounts are repayable at call is perhaps both the strength and weakness of the Post Office Savings Bank system but unless the habit of looking to the Post Office Savings Bank as a regular investment is generated and the practice of resorting to it as a current account becomes less frequent, particularly in rural areas, there is no chance of investment under the Post Office Savings Bank gaining momentum. The Post Office Savings Bank is ideally suited to the rural investor who does not have fixed income ; but who can easily put some money into the Bank at the time of the harvest. Towards this end, intensive propaganda is necessary.

Many forms of investment

Another form of investment is the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. This is a first class investment for people with fixed incomes. An account can be started with Rs .5 per mensem, the maximum being Rs. 300. Defaults are allowed and loans are allowed. The deduction is automatically made. The rebate of income-tax on 10 and 15 year C.T.D. investment is attractive enough for Income-taxassessees. This investment is ideally suited to Government servants. Any increase in emoluments should be made an opportunity to set a part at least a portion of such increase towards a regular item of savings.

Then there are 12-year National Defence Certificates available from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25,000. An individual can purchase certificates up to Rs. 35,000. There are 10-year defence deposit certificates in multiples of Rs. 50. The interest works out in the case of the former to 4¾ per c ent (compound) on maturity, in the latter case it is paid annually at 4½ per cent per annum. Prize bonds in the shape of bearer bonds in denomination of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100 are available. They are repayable at the end of 5 years after date of sale with a premium of 10 per cent and the holders are also eligible to participate in draws for prizes. Fuller particulars about these forms of Small Savings Securities are available at the office of the National Savings Organisation and of Collectors in districts. It may thus be seen that there are small savings investments for rich and poor for all sections of the community, not only people with fixed incomes but also people who are self-employed and have a regular income, though not a known income.

Ideal investment

People in rural areas are still investing their savings in landed property. Possession of land may not have that measure of social distinction as before but still many are satisfied with landed investments eventhough they bring low returns. There is also the habit of lending to neighbours. The well to do small land holder still relishes the small gamble involved in getting higher rates of interest from his neighbours but this has to be broken if any Government sponsored scheme ofsmall savings is to have its impact in villages. The Post Office Savings Bank would seem to be the ideal investment for agriculturists. Both small land-holders and tenants will no doubt agree that they are now more favourably placed, the former on account of higher prices for agricultural produce and the latter as a result of tenancy legislation in their favour, bringing to them a greater share of the produce.

Finally a word about the necessity for activising the agency system in this State. Though the numbers are large, the lack of active authorised Small Savings agents is the weakest part of this State's Savings Organisation. The low remuneration offered for canvassing amounts for investment in N.D.C. and D.D.C. perhaps does not make it worthwhile for everybody to make this a full-time job. But surely it can be undertaken by many as a part-time work. Public-spirited men can take to it as a token of national service, more as a labour of love. Retired officials and school-masters of the low pension range can even taken to this as means of supplementing their slender resources. Government have recently introduced a fidelity guarantee bond system. It is no longer necessary for agents to furnish security in money. This concession is a big step forward and a big inducement for persons desirous of helping a national cause but who are handicapped by not being able to furnish cash security. The National Savings Organisation and the Small Savings Tahsildars in the districts will furnish all further particulars required by those desirous of enrolling themselves as agents.

In short, Small Savings cannot be regarded as a gift any longer. Savings is always a virtue and in the present emergency it is a national virtue. It requires more work, longer sacrifices from every one. But no sacrifice is too great to pay for national honour or prosperity.

PADMA AWARDS

The President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan presented on April 28, 1964 Padma Awards to 24 receipients and certificates of Honour three Sanskrit Scholars.

1 Smt. S. Ambujammal receiving the Honour.

2 The 3 Sanskrit Scholars Dr. P L. Vaidya, Pandit B.J. Gosh and K. S. Krishnamurthi Sastri, who received honours.

3 Sri T. N. Ramachandran, and

4 Sri Jacob Chandy receiving the Honour.

5 & 6 Sri. K. A. Abbas and Master Raja receiving the State Awards for films from the President.

Introduction OF POPLARS IN MADRAS STATE

SRI A. YEGNASWAMY,
Principal, Madras State Forestry Training School, Vaigai Dam.

Exotic trees and plants have always played a great part in our state forestry schemes in the past. The introduction of wattle, Eculyputs, Casuarina and Cashewnut and a host of other trees and horticultural plants are a real boom to the nation as a whole.

At present Madras State is deficient in the pooduction of good timber aud the introduction of a quick growing all purpose timber tree, become essential and important. The author says the poplar trees may be tried with advantage to fill up the gap.

The poplar is a tree of the temperate regions, we do have some areas in Shervaroy hills, Anamalai hills the Nilgiris and the Palnis and other Range of hills where some of the poplars could be tried.

Poplars grow very rapidly and can be exploited within 25 years and they can be used in all modern, wood based industries. They can be grown in pure or mixed plantations in forest areas, and also in cultivated lands.

They can be very easily propagated from cuttings and also by seed. They are dioceious and due to this very many hybridised forms are seen. The individual stem which shows all good characteristics from which materials are taken for propagation are called 'clones'. Hybrids at times are more vigorous than parents and they can be produced by artificial fertilisation also.

They come up in fresh, good, deep soils along streams and water courses. They will be able to withstand a certain amount of water stagnation during rains and after that they require a good drainage. They avoid swampy areas, acid and peaty soils. In temporary swamps they can be planted in mounds. They are good light demanders. Poplars belong to the family *Salicaceae.*

Tips for growing poplars

One year old cuttings from mid portion of branches avoiding basal (overmature) as well as tip end (inmature) are taken and planted in nurseries with fresh, fertile, deep and non-acidic soils. The cuttings should be of thickness of a pencil about 8 m.m. in diameter. Length of cuttings depend on the quality of the soil. In good soils shorter cuttings with one or two dorment buds may be used. In other soils where irrigation or watering facilities are not available longer cuttings can be used. Generally a cutting can be from 18 to 22 c.m. long. Cuttings can be taken from side branches.

Cuttings can be collected just at the end of the winter season and planted out immediately, depending on the availability of space with an espacement of 20 c.ms. between cuttings and 1 metre between rows.

Nursery beds should be manured with organic manures and watered regularly. Inorganic manures can also be added as follows :—

Ammonium sulphate	..	100 K to 200 K per hectare
Super phosphate	..	300 K to 500 K per hectare
Pottassium salts	..	100 K to 250 K per hectare

Cutting and pruning

Cuttings of one year old can also be collected from the crown of vigourously growing young nursery plants. Such parent stocks in the nursery can give regular supplies of cuttings for about 5 to 10 years. Then they may have to be replaced.

Cleaning and watering in the nursery is quite essential and soil working should also be done. Generally cuttings may throw out several shoots. Only one good shoot which is very vigorous and well placed in the stem should be left and the rest pruned off. This can be done only when the cuttings have reached a height of 30 to 35 c.m.

Cuttings can be planted directly in the field with space between the plants being 60 c.m. and the space between rows being one metre. They are inserted vertically in lose soil without damaging the tender bark with one or two buds above ground.

There is another method namely planting of rooted cuttings. Cuttings can be gathered from parent stock and planted in the nurseries and kept there for two years. Then they are taken out and roots and branches are trimmed. They are not trimmed very close to the plant. Side branches especially should not be pruned excessively. But in areas with dry climatic

FORESTS—STATISTICS

Area of Reserved Forests ..	17,236 Sq. Km.
Area of Reserved Forests to total Land area of the State.	13·2 per cent.
Area of the Reserved lands ..	3,824 Sq. Km.
Output of Timber	44,872 Cubic metres,
Quantity of sandalwood extracted.	2,158 ,,
Quantity of fuel extracted. ..	351,960 ,,
Revenue realised	Rs. 2·23 crores.

Source : Statistics Department.

conditions they are removed completely. Then they are planted out in furrows or pits during the out break of the rains.

Another method

There is yet another method of raising poplars. Cuttings can be gathered from parent stock and planted in nurseries. At the end of the first year top growth is cut off. At the end of the second year there is 2 years' growth of roots and one year's growth of stem. At the end of the third year the so called two year olds' have three year old roots and two year old stems. At this time they are lifted up, pruned of roots and side shoots and planted out. All plants of less than 8 c.m. in girth at one metre from the collar and 2·5 metres in height should be rejected. The girth can even go up to 16 c.m.

After planting out in the field pruning should not be done in the first year. It can be done in the second or third year only. Even here only double leaders can be cut. And one or two side shoots which are found growing abnormally can be shortened. In fact the plants should have maximum number of leaf organs in order to produce strongest stem more rapidly. Always care should be taken to avoid wounding the stems.

Parent stocks are plants of two to three years old, they are cut back at ground level or at a fixed height and they are called pollards and new shoots are removed annually for planting out. The spacing between the shoots varies from 40 c.m. to one metre in the row and from 80 c.m. to one metre between rows. The stump height also varies widely and they are kept from 10 c.m. to 20 c.m. or from 50 c.m. to one metre.

The seeds ripen in spring and sown immediately after collection with cotton or without it. Beds should be regularly watered before sowing and also after sowing. Seedlings are to be protected by a mulch or glass. Seedlings from thickly sown beds should be pricked out immediately they have their first pair of leaves. At this stage there is a risk of fungal attack and so copper salts or nutrient solutions can be sprayed.

Soil exacting species

Poplars are soil exacting species. To get good results they should be grown in favourable conditions. A fertile soil, deep and aerated and well supplied with water is nescessary. They react to excessive soil acidity clayey soils and soils which do not retain subsoil moisture at the surface. These soils are not suited for poplars. Soils with p. H. Value between 6 and 7 are good.

We can plant about 200 trees per acre or 500 trees per hectare. Plants with wide espacement produce good timber for paper pulp, plywood, packing cases, matches, etc. In countries where there is a market for thinned materials they can be grown close and thinned subsequently.

In the field depending upon the nature of soils and their deficiencies fertilizers can be applied either in planting pits or over the surface. It can also be applied during the early years of the plantation. Five hundred to 1,500 grams per tree can be applied at the time of planting or just after planting or in three successive dressings at the rate of 500 grams per year. If the soil is sufficiently rich well rooted organic manures can be applied at the rate of one KG per plant per year for three years.

Applying mineral manure

In applying mineral manures care should be taken that they do not come in direct contact with the roots of plants. Even while applying before planting in pits care should be taken to avoid the direct contact with the roots. Addition of nitrogeneous fertilisers along with compost, in pits stimulate the growth of root hairs.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President, laid the foundation stone for tenements, under the Mambalam Tank Bund Slum Improvement Project at the slum site near the Mambalam Telephone Exchange, on April 17, 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Housing, presided

The Scheme of WARE HOUSING

M. A. HAFEEZ,
Managing Director,
Madras State Warehousing Corporation.

The Madras State Warehousing Corporation has a plan for constructing a network of warehouses in the State during the Third Plan period.

The target is 10 warehouses, with a total storage capacity of 50,000 tons before the end of the Plan period.

Three warehouses have already been constructed at Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul. Four are being built at Rajapalayam, Pollachi, Salem and Tuticorin. These are expected to be completed soon. Construction of the remaining three warehouses at Conjeevaram, Vriddachalam and Tirunelveli are proposed to be taken up soon.

There are at present 25 warehouses with a storage capacity of 25,286 tons in the State. At present, only 48 commodities are permitted to be stored in the warehouses. The Government is considering the question of including a much wider range of commodities in the list.

Warehousing is of considerable importance to India which continues still to be deficit in food production what with its growing population year after year. America which has large surpluses in farm output has devoted special attention to warehousing and taken effective measures of rodent control even at Government level to preserve its produce to be spared to countries that require it. The need for warehousing is all the greater in a deficit country with a view to preserving what it produces from the ravages of nature, insects, rats and fungi, the losses on account of which are estimated to be 3 million tons a year. The small cultivator has to be saved from these serious handicaps of nature and thus add to the total of the Nation's real income. This apart, the producer has to be found the requisite storage accommodation for his produce at a time when the prices fall to uneconomic levels and till the time the economic forces of supply and demand get themselves adjusted, thus fetching him a better share out of the virtual value of the produce. Further, by the use of Warehouse Receipts a system of credit would be created which would benefit all those connected with agriculture and marketing.

The recommendation

As early as 1931, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee laid emphasis on the building up of a structure for storage and warehousing in the country in the context of the need to create an agricultural paper backed up by Warehouse Receipts which would be a convenient instrument for agricultural finance. The Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee (1945) had recommended that the State should itself undertake as part of its rural development programme, the planning and construction of warehouses at all principal points of trade in agricultural produce. They also recommended that the warehouse system should be operated through the agency of a public Corporation like that of an Improvement Trust or Port Trust. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee (1950) also emphasised the importance of warehousing in relation to rural credit and rural banking. In pursuance of these recommendations, some of the State Governments enacted legislation to provide for warehousing through the private sector. In Madras, the Madras Warehouses Act of 1951 was enacted. However, the Act did not evoke much response from the private sector in asmuch as the construction and maintenance of warehouses was not found to be a business proposition. In 1954, the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee which reviewed the queston of warehousing in relation to other co-related economic activities like processing and marketing also endorsed the setting up of an integrated structure to evolve a scheme which would tackle not only warehousing but also other activities incidental to it. Accepting these recommendations, the Government of India set up a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board under the public sector to

implement the programmes of production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing, export and import of agricultural produce, etc. Warehousing has therefore been a part of Government's endeavour to ensure a fair deal to the growers of agricultural produce and also dealers who handle the produce later in the sphere of marketing.

Along with the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, the Central and State Warehousing Corporations were also constituted under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act of 1956. In Madras State Warehousing Corporation, established on 4th Decembfr 1957 started functioning on 2nd May 1958 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores. The partners in the share capital are the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Madras State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The paid up share capital of the Corporation constituted on this basis is Rs. 34 lakhs at present.

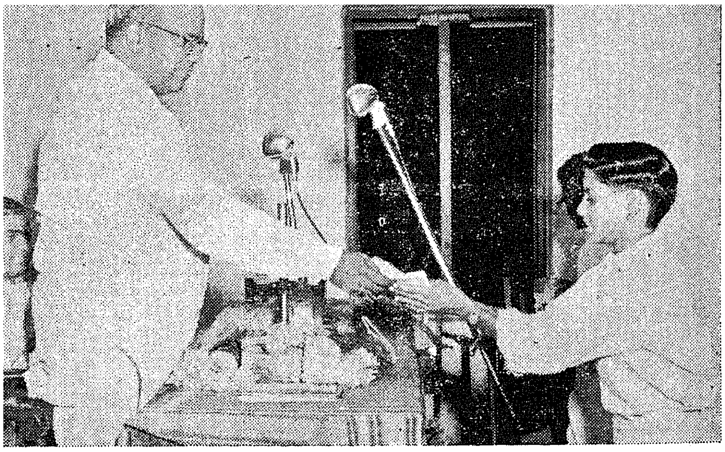
Principal functions

The principal functions of the State Warehousing Corporation as defined under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 (now the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962) are to acquire and build godowns at suitable places within the State with the previous approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation, run warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, fertilisers and other notified commodities, arrange facilities for the transport of commodities to and from the warehouses and act as agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation or Government for the purpose of purchase, sale, storage and distribution of notified commodities. In line with the objectives and functions, the Madras State Warehousing Corporation drew up a programme of opening warehouses at various centres of commercial importance in the State. Pursuant to the recommendation No. 49 of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the sphere of activity of the Warehousing Corporations has been ordinarily delimited to the District and sub-divisional levels obviously with a view to provide for the full and unfettered expansion of the village co-operatives in the rural sphere. Plans for small warehouses started at the village and market levels through the rural and marketing co-operatives have already been formulated and implemented with the active monetary assistance of Government both by way of loan and subsidy. An effort is thus being made to provide storage accommodation at the base as well as at market centres according to their requirements through the co-operatives. The sphere of activity of the warehousing Corporations is more in the urban areas, cities and ports than in the rural parts.

4

In the absence of owned warehouses, the Madras State Warehousing Corporation had to engage private godowns on rent for the purpose. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Corporation laid a target of opening 15 temporary warehouses. This target was achieved. Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the programme is to open 20 more such temporary warehouses at the rate of 5 warehouses every year during the first 4 years of the Plan. So far 14 warehouses have been opened as against the target of 15 for the first three years of the Plan; but at the same time 3 warehouses had to be closed for want of business. At present, therefore, there are 5 warehouses under the control of the Corporation with a storage capacity of 25,286 tonnes. With a wiew to provide scientific storage accommodation through these warehouses and to save the exorbitant expenditure towards rent payable for the various hired godowns, the Corporation has drawn up a programme of construction of owned warehouses during the Third Five-Year Plan. Also, with a view to work the Corporation on a viable basis, it has to build up in due course a minimum storage capacity of 50,000 tonnes on modern scientific lines. This would be possible only when owned warehouses of definite capacity are put up at the different promising centres with reference to the volume of custom expected. Out of the programme to construct 7 warehouses, 3 at Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul have been built and occupied while the rest 4 at Rajapalayam, Pollachi, Salem and Tuticorin are in different stages of construction and will be completed before the close of February 1964 and occupied. Construction of 3 more warehouses at Vriddhachalam, Kancheepuram and Tirunelveli will be commenced also before March 1964. Efforts have to be continued to acquire suitable sites at all the remaining places wherever temporary warehouses are functioning successfully so that eventually the Corporation has owned warehouses at all places. Consistent with the availability of sites for owned construction and also provision of adequate funds under the Plan, the target capacity of 50,000 tonnes could possibly be achieved only at the close of the ensuing Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The Chief Minister distributed the President's Awards to Officers of the Central Excise at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on April 30, 1964



The Second anniversary of the Narendra Deva Library was celebrated at Mylapore on May 3, 1964. Sri V. Ramaiya, Minister for Revenue, presided.

Till then, the Corporation is bound to have some teething difficulties which will have to be solved by sustained efforts.

Seasonal occupancy variations

The occupancy in the warehouses as against the storage capacity worked out to 36 percent as on 30th September 1963. Though this is not the peak season, the occupancy leaves great scope for improvement. Though the losses sustained by some of the warehouses are made up by the gains of some others, the ultimate position calls for further expansion in business. According to economic standards, a minimum of 75 per cent to 80 per cent occupancy, subject to seasonal variations ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent has to be ensured at all warehouses throughout the year. This depends inter-alia on the following principal factors :—

(i) Adequate clientele for business ;

(ii) Adequate credit provision for depositors ;

(iii) Favourable price level of commodities at the time of storage ;

(iv) Wider range of commodities for storage ; and

(v) Provision of owned warehouses accommodation.

Under the amended Warehousing Corporations Act of 1962, the scope of Warehousing has been enlarged and the commodities offered for storage need not be restricted only to agricultural produce but extended to other processed commodities and industrial products as have been included in the list of permissive commodities. From the statistics gathered about the utilisation of warehouses, it is observed that out of the total of 417 depositors as on 30th September 1963 only 151 were from the producers. It is apparent therefore that the bulk of the custom is got from among the business people and the traders-*cum*-growers. The custom reports of the other State Warehousing Corporations also reflect the same position and the All-India average of grower depositors to others works out also to a negligible percentage, i.e., less than 15 per cent. In order to secure a fairly large clientele of customers at the warehouses, it is very necessary that intensive canvassing of business should be done by the warehouses crew among the growers, dealers, millers, and bank agents. Propaganda through hand-outs, wall-posters, and the Radio should also help.

Help stabilise prices

The most essential pre-requisite for more custom is more credit. The scheme of warehousing is one sponsored by the Government, calculated primarily to help the growers and incidentally the dealers in the process of marketing and hence it calls for special treatment by the Reserve Bank and the other scheduled banks. The scheme does not in any way run counter to the Government policy of price stabilisation of consumable commodities and of checking the unwholesome practice of hoarding of essential commodities with a view to profiteering. In fact, the scheme is quite complementary to their policy. Under the scheme, the maximum period of storage has been laid down for all commodities and the warehousemen sees to it that no commodity remains in storage beyond the permissive period. The scheme thus exercises a very salutory effect on the market and helps assist in steadying the market prizes both during the harvest seasons and the off-seasons. This scheme differs essentially from the " Key loan system ' under which then is no knowing as to how long the grains would remain in pledge, who safeguards their proper maintenance and what guarantee there is against hoarding and profiteering. In brief, the Warehousing scheme stands on a different footing and calls for special treatment. The credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India early in 1963 even in respect of warehouses. Receipts have had a very depressing effect on the scheme and even the relaxation subsequently announced by the Reserve Bank has not helped much to improve the position. The repeated representatiions made through the Central Warehousing Corporation to extend the relaxation further to the warehouses started on or after 1st April 1960 have not borne fruit yet. Out of the 25 warehouses now functioning, as many as 15 warehouses were started prior to 1st April 1962 and consequently the Corporation's business has been affected to a considerable extent. It is hoped that the Reserve Bank of India would soon liberalise the restrictions and enable the scheme to make headway and fulfil the objective it stands for.

The price level prevailing at the time of storage is an essential factor that determines warehousing. Despite a bumper harvest, should the price obtaining in the market at the moment be fairly high neirther the grower nor the dealer would be attracted to the warehouses, unless it be for other reasons like want of storage accommodation or the urge to secure credit. This is however, a broad question which is influenced by several factors obtaining in the country's economy, including the fiscal and food policy of the State.

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Commodities for storage.

At present the Corporation is permitted to accept only a restricted number of commodities for storage, i.e. 48 in all. A much wider range of commodities may have to be included in the list—agricultural, non-agricultural and industrial goods—and also the process of including the fresh commodities in the list of notified commodities should be simplified, so that adequate and uniform occupancy of the warehouses may be maintained throughout the year, irrespective of the seasonal conditions.

Construction of owned warehouses, as pointed out already, would impart stability and viability to the whole organisation. Sooner or latter, all warehouses of the Corporation should be housed in owned premises avoiding totally the payment of rent to private or other parties. The above factors, apart, the warehouse staff will have to display adequate initiative and business ability and do their utmost to secure more and more custom. They should keep themselves in close touch with all the local bank and co-operative credit agencies and arrange with the depositors to secure the needed credit for their deposits with the warehouses.

The warehousing movement in India is yet in its experimental stage and it may take some time to gain popularity and the patronage of the people.

Steps to Promote Tourism: Development Corporation Proposed

The setting up of two corporations in the public sector for the development of tourism and facilities would be taken up soon. This was announced in the first meeting of the reconstituted Southern Zonal Tourist Advisory Committee which met at Madras on May 5, 1964.

Among the important subjects discussed by the Committee was the programme of development in the Fourth Plan of selected tourist areas as well organised vacation resorts, both for the home and foreign tourists, so that they would be able to spend a longer holiday at these places. The present tendency, particularly among the foreign tourists, it was pointed out, was to visit these places in transit and spend only a few days. WIth the development of these places on right lines with the provision of all facilities and amenities, it is hoped it would be possible to attract visitors who would spend their whole vacation of a month or two here.

Various problems connected with the promotion of tourism faced by the States were examined in detail by the Committee and suitable solutions offered.

Among the recommendations adopted by the Committee with a view to maintaining the present tempo of tourist traffic and increasing it in the time to come was the simplification of the procedure relating to inter-State movement of tourist cars and buses. With regard to provision of tourist taxis and training of taxi drivers the Committee recommended the introduction of a system of screening drivers, giving them the necessary orientation and the provision of sufficient number of cars.

The appointment of competent and well-trained Managers at Tourist Bungalows who were available on the spot to make reservations and capable of handling enquiries promptly about accommedation, and prevention of haphazard growth of the neighbourhood around places of tourist attraction, marring their beauty, were among the other recommendations.

Village Volunteer Force Activites in Madras State

Village Volunteer Force is taking roots, in all the districts of Madras State. Energetic men have joined the Force in thousands and are organising themselves into effective groups of activity, in almost all Panchayat Unions of the State. Monthly meetings are being held at the Panchayat level an there is mutual exchange of views and ideas, at these meetings.

The most significant outcome of the services of this new band of workers at the village level, is the keen interest evinced in Panchayat Plantations. The poramboke lands, vested with the Panchayats, are utilised to the fullest extent, by planting useful plants, such as mango, coconut, tamarind, glyrecedia, Sesbania, etc,

In a few places, silt clearance in the irrigation channels renovation of tanks and other 'Kudimaramath' works are also planned and executed by the Village Volunteer Force. Road making, construction of school buildings, compost-making are some of the popular items of work, which are executed by the Village Volunteer Force, all over the State. Plant Protection work. preventing illicit cutting of trees, etc., are also attended to by the Village Volunteer Force.

Equally in the field of "Mass Education", Village Volunteer Force is taking keen interest. Community Radio sets have been installed in all the Panchayats of the State and the Rural Radio Forums are being organised. People not only listen to. the broadcasts, but also discuss the subjects of broadcast, among themselves and elicit further information, from the Departments concerned, within a week. This new medium of Radio Rural Forums, helps the process of dissemination of information on rural development problems and probable solutions based on people's experiences.

Salem district has done well, in implementing the suggestion of convening weekly meetings of Village Volunteer Force members and monthly meetings of the heads of families in the villages of all Panchayats. Instructions have also been issued to make, at leest one member of each family attend, the monthly meeting 'Shramadans' have been arranged in most of the panchayats once in a month and a few local Development works such as school buildings, children's parks etc. have been executed on collective basis, all over the State.

The salient features of the activities of Village Volunteer Force in different districts are given below. (This is based on the special reports sent by the Collectors, incorporating the work done by Village Volunteer Force in the various Panchayat Unions.)

North Arcot district

Repairs to canals and tanks were effected at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,439 in the Panchayat Unions of Thimiri, Kaniyambadi, Arni, Kalasapakkam, Kasthambadi, Polur and Pernampet. Drains were constructed, at an estimated cost of Rs. 430 in five of the above Panchayat Unions. A Vigilance squad, for preventing illicit cutting of trees on Highways, is functioning successfully at Madappalli Panchayat in Tirupathur Block. New roads were formed to the value of Rs. 2,299 in nine Panchayat Unions. The local works, such as the construction of radio-rooms, library rooms, drains and school buildings, in addition to repairs to canals and tanks, were executed to the total value of about Rs. 5,188. Fifty-two volunteers were engaged in the work relating to the reclamation of land in Polur and Arni Panchayat Unions.

South Arcot district

The members of the Village Volunteer Force were engaged in the formation of new roads, silt-clearance, digging of compost-pits, planting of coconut-seedlings and mango-seedlings, street cleaning and cyclone relief work. The total value of work is estimated at Rs. 5,716 in South Cuddalore Development District. Widening and deepening of irrigation tank was done in Kurinjipadi Block. In North Cuddalore Development District, 79 Panchayats have done, Shramadan f r road making, silt-clearance and Panchayat Plantations in 10 Panchayat Unions. In Tirunavalur Block, 3 tank breaches were closed and one minor bund was formed.

Chingleput district

Village Volunteer Force members were engaged in road works, Panchayat Plantations and formation of irrigation canals in three Panchayats of Madurantakam Block. Village Volunteer Force assisted in the sinking of a drinking water well at Harijan Colony in Sholavaram Block. Door-to-door campaign for enrolment of school-age children was organised in Gummidipundi Block. Village Volunteer Force members engaged themselves in maintaining peace and order, at the time of local festivals at Atrambakkam and Sendrampalayam Panchayats in Poondi Block.

Coimbatore district

Uniforms have been provided for 3,098 volunteers and steps are being taken in Coimbatore West Development district to equip the remaining also with uniforms. Shramadan has been organised for road-making in a number of Panchayats. Firewood was collected by the Village Volunteer Force members and donated to midday meals committee in Perur and Chettipalayam Panchayats of Thondamuthur Block.

Defence labour banks have been formed in 370 out of 399 Panchayats in Coimbatore East Development district. A cash contribution of Rs. 9,082 (including the amount of Rs. 1,388 collected and credited to the 'revolving fund') has been realised. Construction of teacher's quarters at Sangampalayam was executed in Nambiyur Block. In Sulur Block, a small bridge across the Raja Vaikal was constructed.

Kanyakumari district

Nine new roads for a total length of 4 miles, were laid. A total number of 11,077 members were enrolled in Village Volunteer Force out of which 1,099 members took part in various activities. Seventy-nine compost pits were dug, silt clearance was done in 10 tanks and a channel. Six drinking water wells were renovated. The members of the Village Volunteer Force have assisted the Small Savings Drive by selling prize bonds. They have reclaimed land to an extent of 10·5 acres and also assisted the Extension staff in all items of work including the vaccination of poultry.

The Nilgiris district

The members of the Production Wing of the Village Volunteer Force, Ooty Panchayat Union, have attended to the weeding of potato and chichoral plantations, to an extent of 2½ acres. In Coonoor Panchayat Union, a small building was constructed for running the "Social Education Centre". In Gudalur Panchayat Union, Village Volunteer Force members have raised kitchen gardens. In Kotagiri Panchayat Union, members of Village Volunteer Force took active part in the cattle-show conducted at Kurukithi in Nedugala Panchayat. The Mass Education Wings of Village Volunteer Force have organised intensive publicity for Small Savings Scheme and Family Planning Programme. The Defence Wing met regularly and took physical exercises and simple drills.

Ramanathapuram district

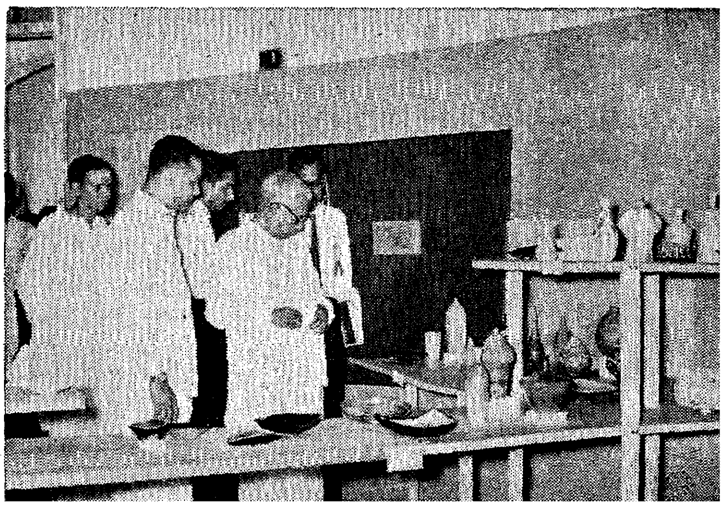
Road formation, renovation of irrigation tanks, Panchayat plantations were executed in the various blocks. 200 Banyan-tree-cuttings were planted around the Panchayat Tope at Pullanachiyarpatti in Tiruchuli Block. The construction of a Radio-room is in progress in Narikudi Block, with the assistance of Village Volunteer Force. In Watrap Block, the members of the Village Volunteer Force were fully engaged in flood relief work, in about 11 villages. Cash donations were also collected for that purpose. They have also assisted the medical staff engaged in inoculation against cholera, in a number of villages. The construction of a library building was undertaken by Village Volunteer Force members in Sathur Block. About hundred volunteers have given their services in the formation of a channel from Veerasuli river to Kandiyur tank in Kannangudi Block. Five hundred volunteers of Chatrakudi Panchayat Union have erected a new thatched school building in Sivaganga division.

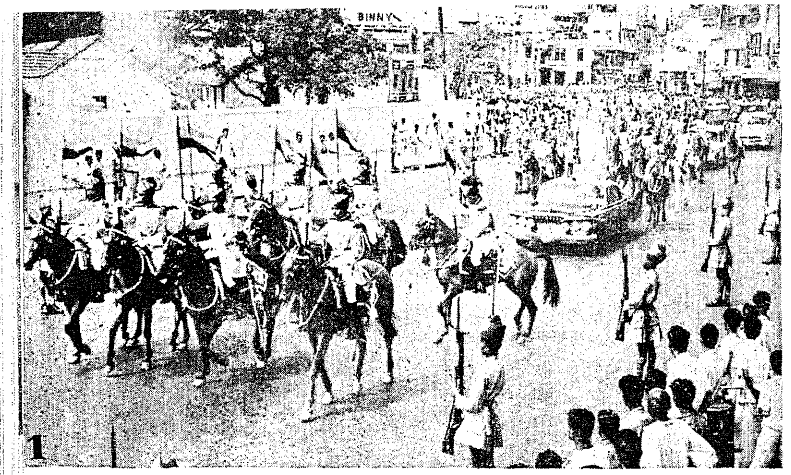
Salem district

The weekly meetings of the Village Volunteer Force members and the monthly meetings of heads of families are being held in all Panchayats. The volunteers also attended to 'Kudimaramath' work in some places. One thousand six hundred and twenty-four special discussions were held at the Radio Rural Forms by the listening groups.

In Talli Panchayat Union, bushes were cleared for formation of roads. Kitchen gardens were raised for midday meals, in three schools at Krishnagiri Block.

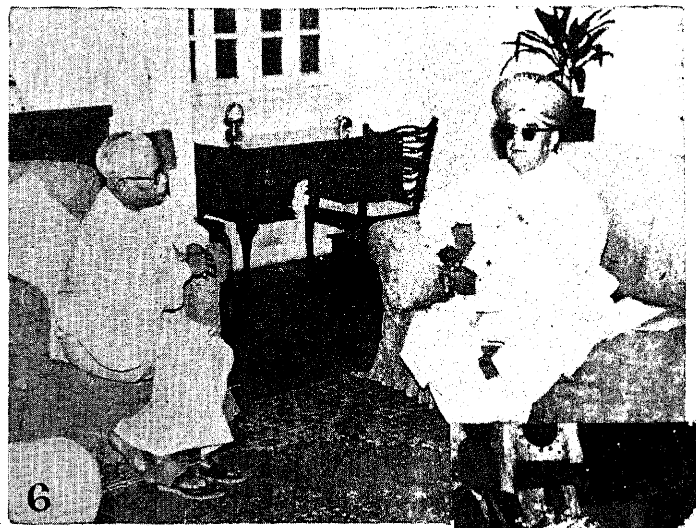
The Chief Minister inaugurated the first annual conference of the society of Ceramist at the Museum Centenary Hall on April 18, 1964

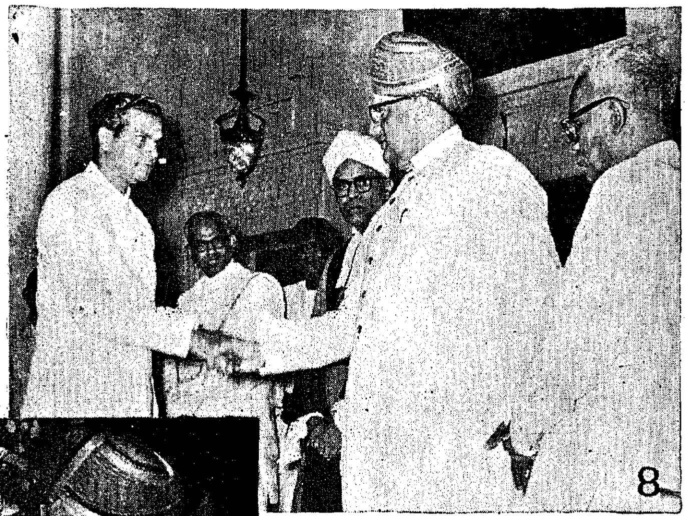


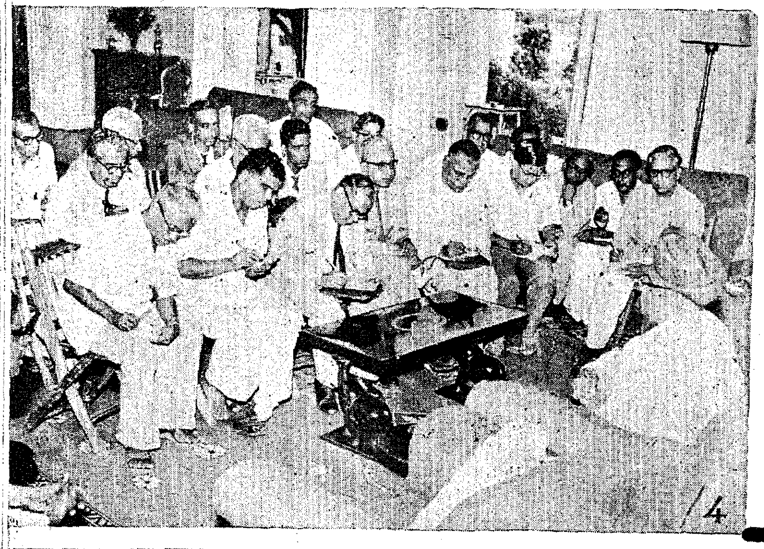


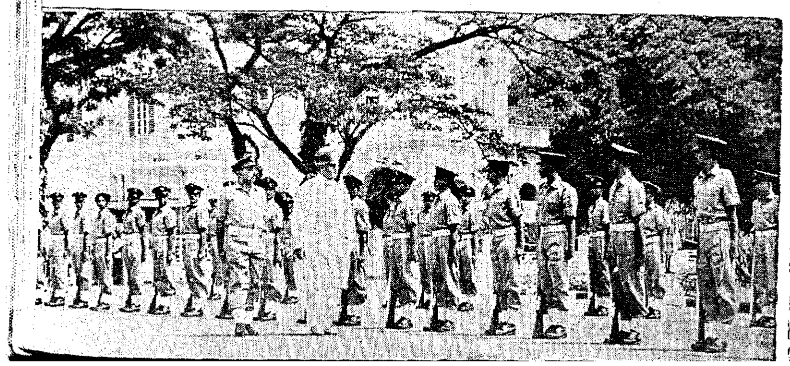
NEW

Governor Sworn-in

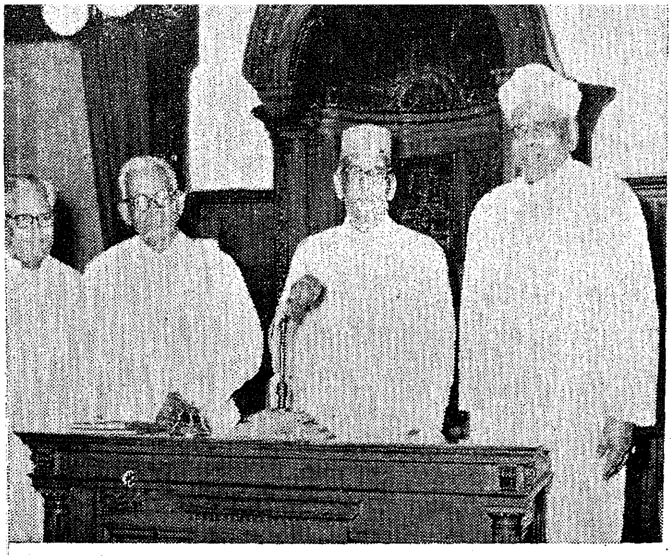








1 State Drive
2 Chief Minister Welcomes the Governor
3 and 7 New Governor being sworn in
4 Addressing the Press Conference
5 Inspecting the Guard of Honour
6 With the Chief Minister
8 Sri Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, is being introduced.
9 With the Chief Secretary
10, 11 and 12 Visit to the City Temples.



Sri M. A. Manickavelu was elected Chairman of Madras Legislative Council on April 22, 1964. He is seen with Chief Minister, Leader of the House and the Leader of the opposition.

In Kottathupatti Panchayat of Karipatti Block, an annexe (called 'Gandhi Agam') to the school building has been built, with the services of the Village Volunteer Force members of the entire Panchayat Union, who camped here in batches.

Thanjavur district

Road formation by 15,000 volunteers both men and women in Kottur Block, has hit the headlines and earned All-India-reputation, for the splendid work done. The example has been adopted and improved by a number of blocks like Needamangalam, Mayuram, Sembanarkoil, etc. Village Volunteer Force in Tiruvidaimaruthur is helping in implementing the Expanded Nutrition Programme. A new irrigation channel, 4½ miles long, was dug by the Village Volunteer Force members to the value of Rs. 17,488 in Orathanad Block. The Volunteers of Nagapattinam Block participated in the Small Savings Drive and helped in selling premium prize bonds. Rat eradication was attended to by the volunteers at Peravoorani and many other blocks.

Tiruchirappalli district

In Veppanthattai Block, Village Volunteer Force members have rendered valuable services in fire-fighting operations in Periyar Village. They have brought the fire under control and saved the people and the cattle. Preventive measures were taken by Village Volunteer Force members in Tiruvarangulam Block, against the spread of cholera. Tamarind seedlings were planted on the bunds of Gangaikondanpuram tank in Jayankondan Block. The children's park at Sonor was improved in Karur Block. Seven acres of land were reclaimed and 14 acres of land were developed for village pasture and 200 fuel trees were planted in Manikandam Block The breach of a minor irrigation tank was closed at Sathanpadi village. Repairs to minor irrigation tank at Koothur Panchayat were carried out in Alathur Block.

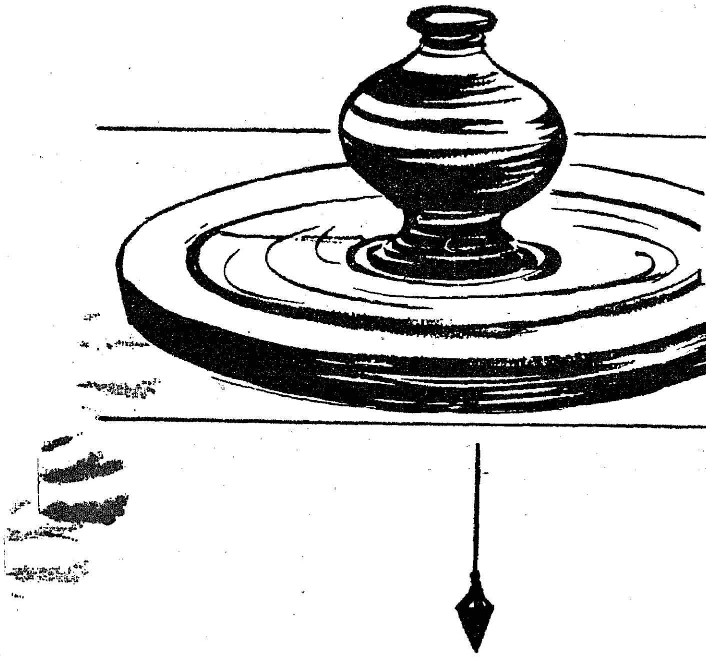
Tirunelveli district

Useful items of local development works were planned and executed by Village Volunteer Force members Irrigation channels were improved in Pattadaikatti village in Melanilidanallur Block and in Surandai village in Kilapavoor Block. A breach in the surplus weir at Vadukatchimathil was closed, in Kalakad Block. A breach in Periakulam tank was attended to, in Kurivikulam Block. A radio-room was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 800 in Ulagangulam village in Cheranmahadevi Block.

Reservation for ex-servicemen—Madras Government's Gesture

The Madras Government has decided to reserve six seats in the B.Sc. (Agriculture) course at the Agriculture College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for ex-servicemen with requisite qualification.

The State Government has also decided to reserve two seats for ex-servicemen in each of the eleven Agriculture Schools in the State. A book allowance of Rs. 25 per student for the 22 students in the Agricultural Schools for the whole course will be granted. The allowance will be in addition to the monthly stipend of Rs. 35 per month to each student.



NEW TECHNIQUES IN Pottery

V. PADMANABHAN, B SC.,
Secretary, Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Madras.

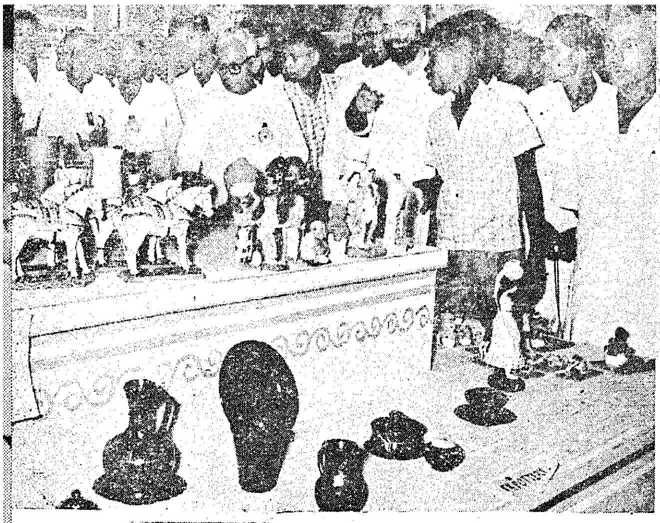
The first All-India Pottery Seminar was held on 11th and 12th April at Rajaji Hall, Madras. The All-India Handicrafts Board, the Khadi Commission of the Government of India, the Khadi Board and Director of Industries and Commerce offer help in many ways for the development of the pottery industry in Madras State. There are to-day more than 118 potters' co-operatives in Madras State. More and more pottery workers should be covered by co-operatives. Then only it will be possible for the industry to improve its production technique and the condition of the potters.

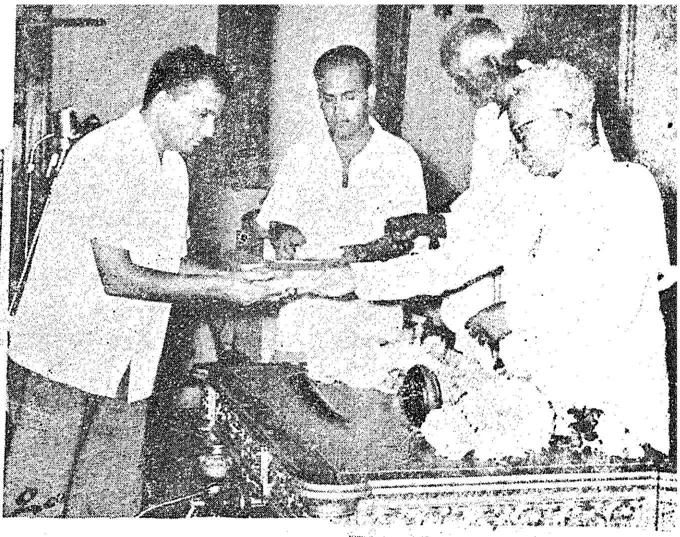
It is common knowledge that the village potter has been carrying on his trade using only his traditional skill. His methods have not changed for centuries. He still uses the old potters' wheel, the country clamps and a mallet to beat. The skill has decended from father to son and has remained uninfluenced by the advances of science and technology. He brings his Basket-load of dried clay, works in the open on the wheel and dries the pots in the sun. The dried pots are then heaped and fired in the open clamps. All this, if Nature is kind. For, he cannot get clay if the ponds are not dry. He cannot work during rains also. Then, having produced something, he has to carry it in headloads or carts to shandies for marketing. Thus, his lot has been unenviable, if not pitiable.

It was not until a research section was set up at Maganwadi, Wardha under the guidance of the late Dr. Kumarappa, that an effort was made to introduce improvements in the modes of production. The inclusion in 1953 of Pottery in the list of industries covered by the Schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Act meant the first organised step to evolve new techniques of production and to develop the industry on scientific lines. Here are some of the improvements effected in the industry after the advent of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Improved wheels

A programme to replace the old traditional wheel is in operation. The new model wheel has a set of ball or roller bearings and rotates on a horizontal plane without any friction, with a fairly heavy fly wheel. This wheel requires only one man to operate it. Once rotated the momentum of the fly wheel and the frictionless ball bearings keep the wheel rotating for a longer time and at a higher speed, resulting in an increase in the number of pots turned. The new wheel which is popular with the younger generation is slowly replacing the old one.





All India Pottery Seminar

I and 4. Visit of the Chief Minister to the Exhibition

2 Chief Minister distributes prizes

3 Sri N. S. S. Mandradiar, Minister for Food, inagurated the Exhibition

5 A Worker at the Wheel

Clay deposits always contain small pebbles and foreign matter, which when interceded in the pot, leave holes during firing. The pots have a very rough surface. The plasticity of the clay, because of the presence of foreign matter, does not permit finer details to be worked on the pot. The clay is mixed with water and is allowed to decant. The slurry is dried after removing the foreign matter. The dried clay is a finer material for the manufacture of improved red pottery. The demand for improved pottery is increasing and a large number of clay-washing tanks are, therefore, constructed for potters' use in organised societies.

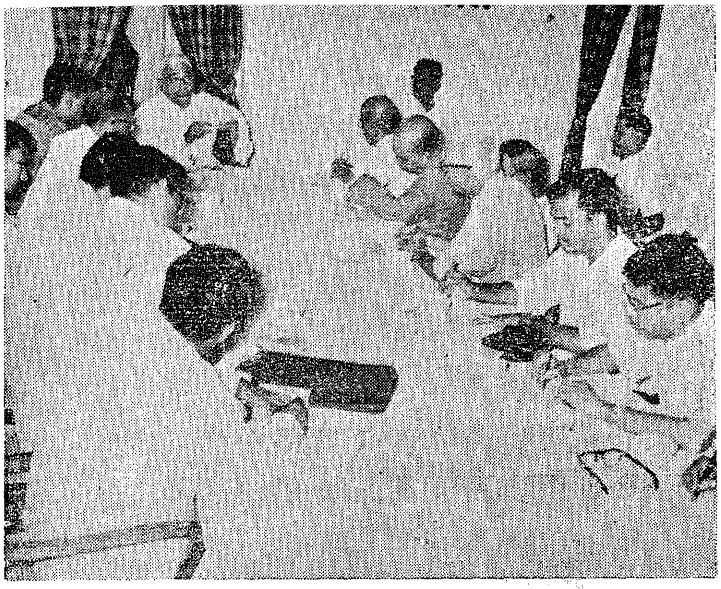
Improved kiln and bhati shed

The traditional way of firing articles is by means of a clamp having a hemispherical-shaped wall. Pots are stacked one over another with hey and thorns interwoven and the firing starts from one side. The firing is not a controlled process. It is just a chance, if all pots are backed properly. There is no uniform burning. There may be a larger number of unburnt and half-burnt articles than properly burnt ones. The breakages may also be more. If rain comes, the whole lot may be damaged.

The improved updrought kiln, circular or square-shaped, with fire gratings, primary air-holes and panelled fire-doors with a shed to cover the kiln has really proved to be useful to the potters. Uniform loading is possible along the regularshaped walls. Fire can be controlled. It may take a shorter period to bake and the temperature rises up to 800°C. at which the red clay petrifies. The pot is uniform in colour and strength There is lustre because no pot is overburnt. Breakages are less. There is an apparent increase in the cost of fuel used, when compared with the traditional kiln. But when the final economics are worked out the articles produced may be found 20 per cent more valuable than those fired in the traditional way.

Common worksheds

Pottery-wares occupy a lot of space. During the manufacture, the greenwares have to be dried in shade first before being taken for sun-drying. The potter who is poor even to find shelter for his family, naturally cannot find a working place for himself and his wares. The provision of a common workshed for every 5 or 10 families as proved to be very beneficial to him. Now he had not worry about a work-place. Sun or rain, he can work. When 5 or 10 families work jointly under the same roof a spirit of healthy competition to produce more and more is naturally created. The new model wheels are shared by the potters and the common workshed schemes have created a co-operative spirit in the



Sri Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh met the Pressman at the Guest House, Madras on April 21, 1964.

WE MAKE MORE MACHINES

1963 *was a good year in the production of machinery within the country. The figures were: Sugar mill machinery valued at Rs.* 6.5 *crore (we now can build* 14 *new standard sugar mills and* 9 *more in spares and replacements every year).*

Textile machinery valued at Rs. 18 *crore.*

Chemical and pharmaceutical machinery (from 72 *firms) valued at Rs.* 5.4 *crore.*

Paper-making machinery worth Rs. 1.2 *crore; licences issued for manufacture of machinery worth Rs.* 24 *crore a year.*

Boilers and boiler mountings worth Rs. 2.89 *crore (from ten plants).*

Machine tools worth Rs. 6 *crore from Hindustan Machine Tools in April-December,* 1963. *(Some* 65 *other plants have a capacity to produce tools worth Rs.* 19 *crore.)*

Some 80,000 *watches from HMT's watch factory during the nine months.*

Heavy electrical machine valued at Rs. 7 *crore (in* 1963-64*) from Heavy Electricals, Bhopal.*

Some 27,521 *commercial vehicles,* 8,104 *jeeps and* 15,711 *cars, besides* 26,572 *motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and mopeds compared to* 25,000 *in* 1962.

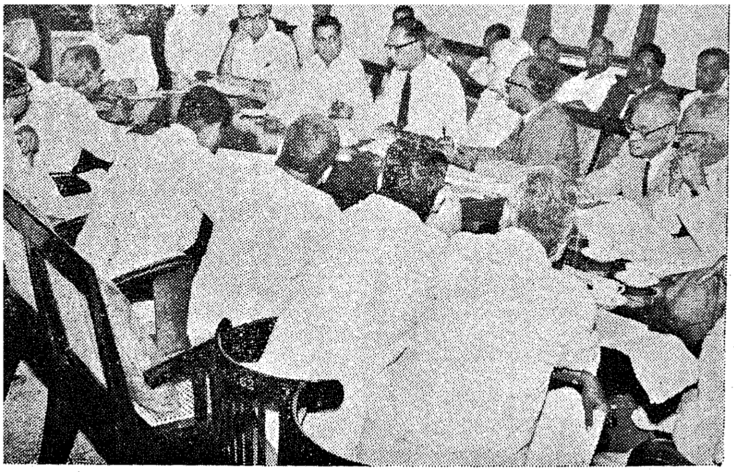
Ancillaries of automobiles valued at Rs. 25 *crore.*

Some 55,000 *diesel engines as against* 42,645 *in* 1962. *(Production of multi-cylinder diesel engines has also started).*

Some 150,000 *power driven pumps* (129,000 *in* 1962) *meeting the entire demand in the country.*

Four firms have been licensed to manufacture and instal complete coal washery plants.

—*Yojana, April* 12, 1964.



State Labour Advisory Board Meeting was held at the Cabinet Room, Madras on April 29, 1964. The Chief Minister presided

potters. With the common work-sheds, provision of common clay-washing tanks, joint firing in the improved kiln, provision of technical advice and demonstration become possible and effective.

Whatever facilities the potter may get will not ultimately benefit him, if he does not join an organisation, which could tackle his problems and those of the industry jointly. To put it very simply, the pottery industry, as it exists to-day will largely depend, for its future development, on its capacity to organise itself rather than on the improved technical skill of a few potters here and there. It is in this context that the co-operatives have a vital role to play. Taken independently, the potter will have to spend a lot of his time, gathering his clay, collecting the material to fire his wares, carrying his goods to shandies, etc. Once he comes under a Co-operative all these can be safely entrusted to be done by the Co-operative in common for its members and the potter can concentrate on production. Moreover, pottery is one of the few industries wherein the entire family will have to involve itself in the profession. The wheel work is done by the men, while beating is done largely by women. Unless the potter co-ordinates his work with that of his family, it will be impossible for him to earn even the little that will keep his hearth burning. Co-operatives also mean easy availability of working capital and other financial aids.

There are to-day more than 118 potters' co-operatives in Madras State. According to available data, there are over 90,000 pottery and brick workers in the State. Unless all these artisans are covered by co-operatives it will not be possible for the industry to improve its production technique and the condition of the potter.

—A. I. Pottery Seminar Souvenir.

POTTERY CENTRES IN MADRAS STATE

A pottery factory has been established in Vridhachalam, South Arcot district. Low tension conductors, sanitary works and ornamental wares are intended to be produced. Workmen will also be trained in this factory.

Production centres are established in Veerapperumanallur, Chingleput and other places in Chingleput district. Potters all over the district get training in these centres. There are five Co-operatives in this district.

At Ranipet in North Arcot district Parry and Company has a factory. This was established in 1897. There are three divisions in the factory. One division produces earthern wares, acid jars, pickle jars, etc., are produced here by modern methods. More than 500 persons are employed in this division. There are pottery Co-operatives in Karigiri, and Vellore Choolaimedu of this district.

There are four Pottery Co-operative Societies in Thallakulam, Thirunayinarkurichi, Thamarai kulam and Thazhakudi of Kanyakumari district.

In the Madurai district a training centre has been established at Usilampatty. The centre gives training in the production of glazed potteries.

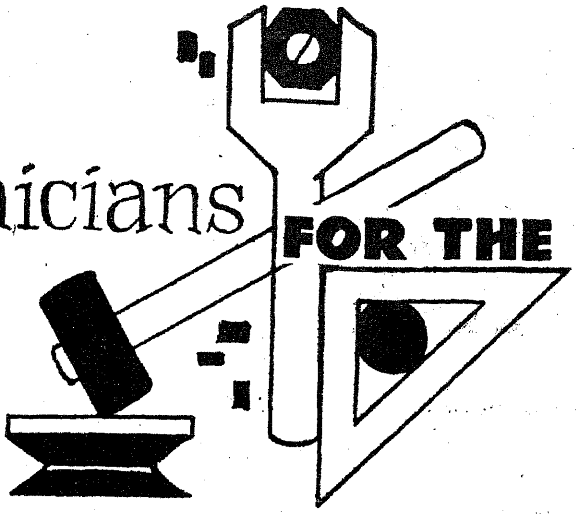
Clay-paper dolls are manufactured in many places in Tamilnad. In the historically famous Tanjore, in Panruti, Cuddalore, Valavanoor of the South Arcot district, in Pondichery, in Madras and—in other places, these articles are produced and are in very great demand.

There is a Pottery Training Centre at Shevvapet in the district of Chingleput. The training is for a year and is given for using modern devises and methods to produce varieties of articles of daily use.

Even in this age of science the demand for potteries has not gone down. The sales exceed seven lakhs of rupees per annum. 24,132 persons are employed in this industry.

There are to-day more than 118 potters' co-operatives in Madras State. According to available data, there are over 90,000 pottery and brick workers in the State.

Technicians FOR THE NEW INDIA



Of all the resources required to build the New India of our dreams, the most fundamental is trained man power. Men and women equipped with scientific knowledge and technical skill are required in their thousands to erect and run the new industries, to build the power and transport systems, to enrich agriculture and to exploit the immense natural wealth of the country.

Training of scientists and engineers, technicians and skilled workers is a task of vital importance for India not only to meet urgent demands of economic development but also defence.

Estimates prepared in 1961 placed the requirement of new engineers during the Third Plan period at a little above 30,000 every year. An additional 200,000 will be required to meet the demands of the Fourth Plan programmes during 1966–71.

Fortunately facilities exist already to meet the high requirement of the Third Plan period. More than 100 engineering colleges and 196 polytechnics, with a combined capacity to take in 39,000 new engineering students every year were functioning by 1961. A number of new engineering colleges have been opened since 1961. More will be added during the next few years.

The training in these institutes has been diversified to increase the emphasis on mechanical, eletrical and chemical engineering and on mining, metallurgy and other technologies.

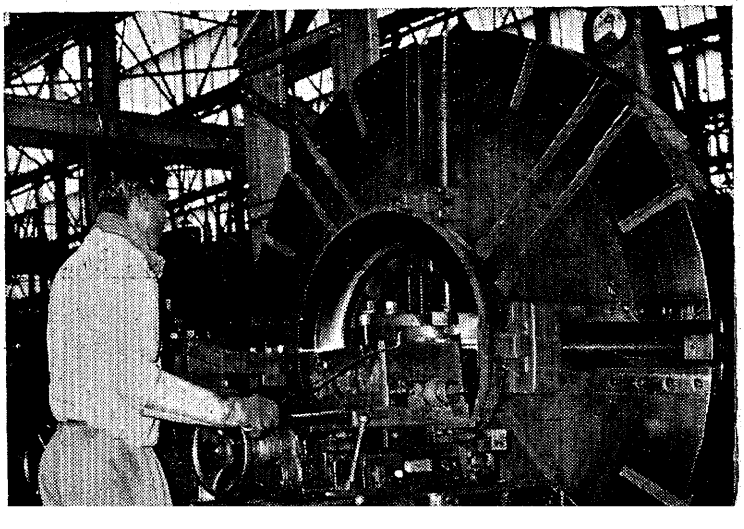
Training of skilled workers

Nearly 810,000 skilled workers were estimated to be required for the engineering trades in India over the Third Plan period 1961–1966. To meet this big demand the number of industrial training centres has increased many times compared to 1956. Special apprenticeship schemes have also been introduced in many public and private sector industrial establishments to provide technical training to a large number of young men.

Requirement of scientists

Scientists in great number are required to man the national research establishments, industries and other institutes. To meet these needs, science facilities have

A skilled worker is seen here working at a rim cutting machine in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, West Bengal.



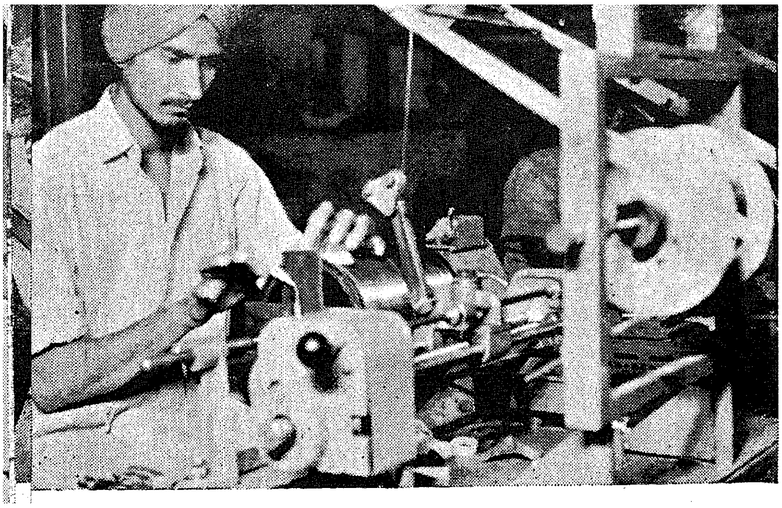


Photo shows a trainee working on a coil winding machine at the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory, Bhopal

been increased in colleges and Universities so that by 1966 over 500,000 out of the 1,300,000 students in non-technical colleges will be taking up courses in science subjects.

During the decade 1951–61, the number of agricultural colleges has more than doubled. Nearly 4,600 students can at present be taken in more than 53 such colleges every year to meet the Third Plan demand of about 20,000 agricultural graduates. Advanced courses in agriculture have been introduced in many of these colleges. Similar facilities are being provided in the institutions teaching veterinary science, dairying, forestry, fisheries and soil conservation.

A New India is taking shape today through the sacrifice and toil of her 460 million people. Men and women of science, engineers and technicians, skilled workers and minors are destined to play a big role in building this New India, and in safeguarding her freedom and integrity.

Junior Technical Schools in Madras State

At present, there are ten Junior Technical Schools functioning as attached Institutions to the undermentioned ten Polytechnics, in this State :—

1. Central Polytechnic, Madras.
2. Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.
3. Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
4. Government Polytechnic, Vellore.
5. Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
6. Government Polytechnic, Thoovakudi, Tiruchirappalli district.
7. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.
8. Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli.
9. Annamalai Polytechinc, Chettinad.
10. Sankar Institute of Polytechnic, Talaiyuthu (Tirunelveli district).

More such schools are proposed to be started in the coming years.

The course is of three years' duration and candidates who have passed the old Third Form or the present integrated VIII Standard from a recognised school in Madras State and who have completed the age of 13 years (minimum) and are *below* 17 years (maximum) on the 1st July of the year of admission, are eligible for admission to the Junior Technical Schools. The scheme of study for the Junior Technical School course has been broadly divided into : (1) General education consisting of two languages (Tamil and English), History and Geography, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, and (ii) technical education consisting of General Engineering, Engineering Drawing and Workshop Practice. Having regard to the nature and objective of the course and the emphasis laid on the standard of the training particularly in Science and Engineering subjects, the medium of instruction now adopted in these schools is English.

These technical schools are thus different from the Industrial Training Institutes. As the standard of general education in these schools is on a par with that imparted in the ordinary high schools, with the addition of technical education in general Engineering, etc., combined with practical training in different branches of workshops such as Carpentry, Foundry, Blacksmithy, Pattern Making, Fitting, Welding, Machineshop, etc., these schools may appropriately be considered as "Technical High Schools". *The Madras University has now decided to recognize the Junior Technical School course as equivalent to Matriculation* and therefore, the students who pass out of the Junior Technical Schools will be eligible for joining the Pre-University class, if they wish to prosecute their studies in a college or they may seek admission to Diploma courses in Polytechnic for which preference will be given to them, in view of the technical side of the education which they have had in the Junior Technical School Course.

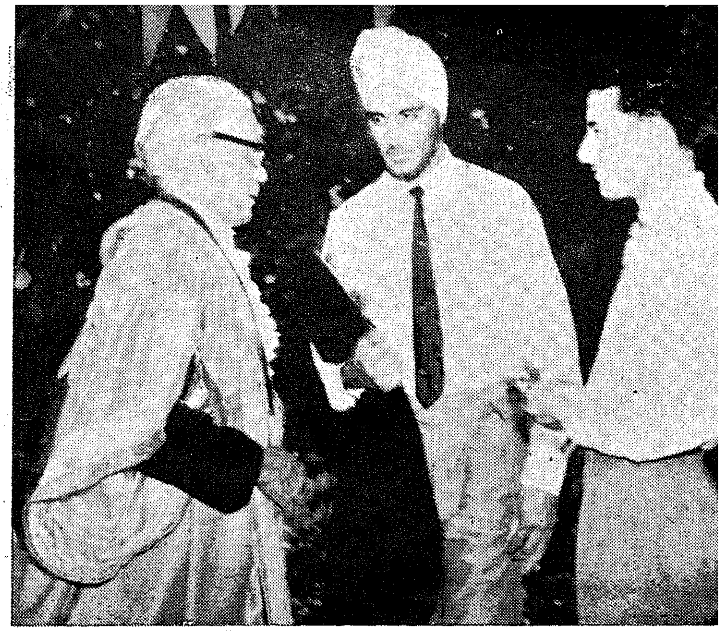
It may thus seen that the Junior Technical Schools offer special advantages to the candidates, who undergo the course of study in those schools. By virtue of the special nature of this course, the students who successfully complete the course in the Junior Technical Schools, are qualified for immediate employment in Industries etc., where they can hope to hold supervisory positions such as Chargemen, Foreman, etc., after gaining a little experience. Such of them who wish to continue further studies either at University level or in a Polytechnic will be able to do so, because a pass in the Junior Technical School course is recognised as equivalent to a pass in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. Therefore, the students who join Junior Technical Schools and complete the course successfully, are better placed than those who undergo the ordinary High School course of study or the course conducted in the Industrial Training Institutes, because:

(i) They can hope to get immediate gainful employment in Industries, etc., with prospects of rising to supervisory positions after a short period of experience if they seek such employment after their course of study in the Junior Technical School.

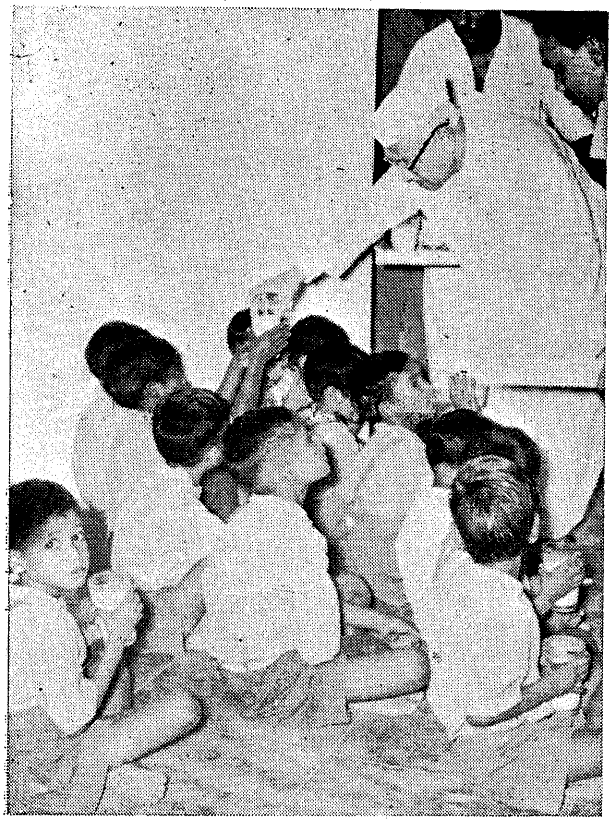
(ii) Such of them who desire to continue further academic studies in a college, with a view to better their prospects, can do so.

(iii) Such of them who wish to continue further technical studies in a Polytechnic to obtain a Diploma, can do so on a preferential basis.

In view of the above position, it is hoped that large number of candidates will take advantage of these special facilities and prospects by seeking admission into the Junior Technical Schools, where not only no fees are levied from the students, but stipends of the value of of Rs. 20 per mensem each are awarded to 50 per cent of the students in the first year course.



Sri S. Krishanamurthy, Mayor of Madras gave a party to meet the members of the Kenya and the Indian Hockey Teams at 'My Lady's Garden' in Madras on April 20, 1964



More Milk Day—The Governor distributed milk to children at Raj Bhavan on Tamil New Years Day

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Public affairs

Public affairs involve principles and policies. They also involve an understanding of each other and faith in the bonafides of colleagues. If this understanding and faith are lacking, it is very difficult to co-operate with advantage.

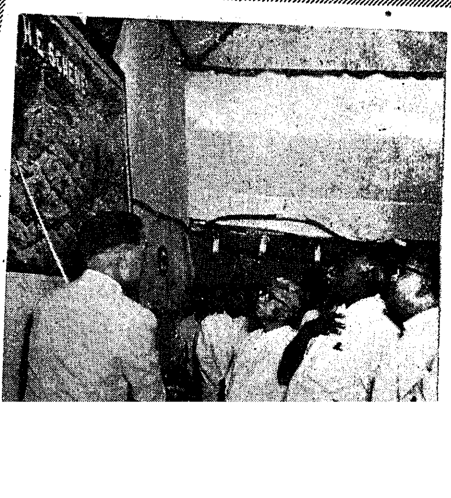
—Jawaharlal Nehru

KODAYAR

Hydro Electric Scheme

This Project was inagurated by Sri K. Kamaraj on April 15, 1964.

1. Sri Kamaraj at the inaugural Ceremony
2 & 6. Views of Kodayar
3 & 4. The Chief Minister and Sri Kamaraj inspecting the Models
5. Chief Minister addressing the gathering



Kodayar Hydro-Electric Project

The Kodayar river is the main source of irrigation in Kanyakumari District. The Pechipara Dam put up across the Kodayar river and the Perinchani Dam built across its tributory, the Paralyar are the two important reservoirs in Kanyakumari District which store up the waters that flow down the western Ghats in this region. The water thus stored are distributed throughout the district through a net work of canals for irrigating the fields in this district.

Now a project for utilising the waters of Kodayar river for the production of electricity has been drawn up. The scheme envisages the construction of two dams the upper and the lower dams, twelve diversion weirs, four tunnels, a pump house and two power house stations with a total installed capacity of 100,000 K.W. The works connected with the implementation of this Project was inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, President of the Indian National Congress on the 15th April 1964.

The Upper Kodayar Dam to be located at a level of over 4000 feet above sea level would impound water from 11·25 square miles of the Upper Kodayar basin and have a storage capacity of 4197 million cubic feet. Water stored there will be led to the first power house through a tunnel of 10,000 feet length and a steel penstock pipe of about 7340 feet length. This power house would have a single unit of 60,000 K.W. capacity operating at a head of 3192 feet, about 100 feet higher than the Pykara Power station at Nilgiris. This would, thus, become the highest head power station of Madras Grid.

The tail waters of the first power house will be stores in the Lower Kodayar Dam built across the Kodayar river at level of 960 feet above sea level. In addition to the tail waters the Lower Kodayar Dam will impound storage from 11·22 square miles of the Lower Kodayar basin and will have a nett storage capacity of about 31 million cubic feet. Wa er from neighbouring hill streams totalling about 10·45 square miles of catchment area will also be diverted into the Lower Kodayar reservoir by suitable diversion weirs, twelve in all by leading in channels and tunnels. Water from the Lower Kodayar reservoir will be led into the second power house through a tunnel of about 4800 feet a steel penstock pipe about 1150 feet long. The second power house would have a single length and machine of 40,000 K.V. operating at a head of 877 feet.

The power generated from these two power houses is proposed to be fed into the Madras Grid at Kayathar by a double circuit 110 K.V. line (45 miles in Length).

The total cost of the generation schemes is estimated to be Rs. 788·20 lakhs. The scheme on completion will add an energy potential of 381 million units of power to the Madras Grid and would meet the power demand of the Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts in particular and the Madras State in general.

The power houses are expected to be commissioned before the end of 1967.

'Controlled' Competition Possible

Efficiency in PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM,
Union Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering.

The problem of how to run public enterprises efficiently has engaged the attention of scholars and experts the world over. The author of this article feels that "Controlled" competition is possible between two or three big sized units and suggests the way to achieve this.

The problem of how to run public enterprises efficiently has engaged the attention of scholars and experts the world over. There is a widely-held prejudice that public enterprise *per se* cannot be as efficient as the private sector, the reason urged being that the motive of profit is absent in operating a public sector project. I should like to emphasise that so far as we in India are concerned, our public enterprises are expected to operate with the profit motive as one of their primary objectives. There is nothing vicious or immoral about profit in an industrial unit. Indeed, to cover the costs of running an enterprise and to generate resources needed for paying legitimate charges on capital and meeting depreciation requirements is a legitimate social aim. In a sense, this is the sure test of efficiency of an enterprise. Of course, we are aware that profits should be got within the basic constraints laid down by society, within the limitations of labour laws, price controls and other regulatory legislation. These constraints apply to the private sector no less than to the public sector and do not detract in any way from the main objective of aiming at a surplus under given conditions.

Sri Arun Raj, Adivasi Chief of Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh met the Chief Minister at Secretariat on April 14, 1964

Essentials of good management

How to operate efficiently to make a profit cannot differ from enterprise to enterprise merely on the ground that it is in the private or public sector. Indeed, I believe that essentials of good management are the same whether an industry is owned by Government or by distant and impersonal bodies as large as Imperial Chemicals. The divorce of management from ownership has gone so far in the large corporations in the private sector that their problems of efficient management are becoming more and more similar to those of the public sector. In these corporations in the private sector, the manager lacks the stimulus of a direct link with profit. He has no longer the incentive of accumulation of his own property. If he builds up the industry, it does not pass on to his sons and grandsons. Many of these monoliths lack even the impetus of competition—they are either natural monopolies or leaders in a very small group of oligopolies. Even so, these monoliths, the modern private sector corporations move on in their majestic stride to success. There is no reason why public sector enterprises cannot be equally efficient.

On theoretical grounds, there is no basis for arguing that the public sector is condemned to inefficiency because of its size or divorce of management from ownership. In the real world, however, a number of seeming obstacles do appear.

One is the notion that what the public sector produces should be supplied cheap. This afflicts public enterprises especially in the utility sector such as generation

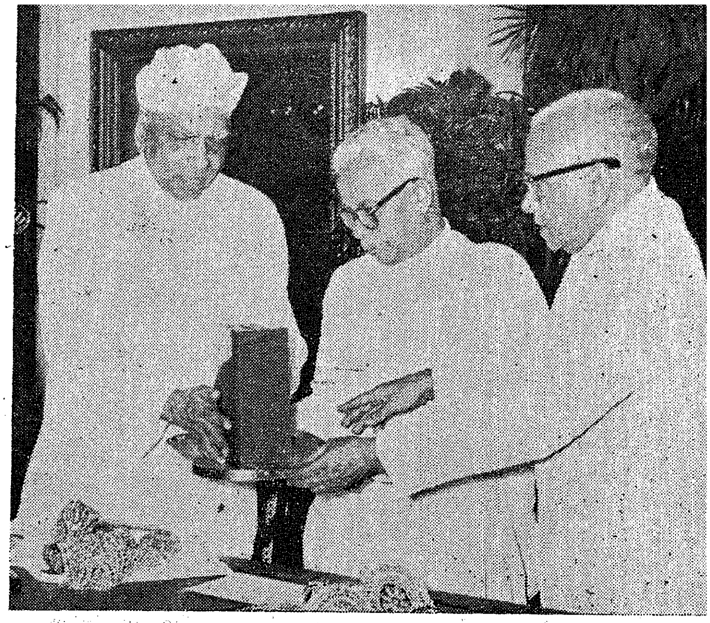
of power. I believe however that it is a national waste to sell power cheaper than its cost. Such subsidies without careful discrimination distort the pattern of use of power and divert costly resources to wrong places.

Concept of accountability

Yet another—psychological—difficulty arises from the so-called political interference or the concept of accountability. Accountability in the public sector is in my view, no more and no less an impediment to efficiency than is the concept of accountability of private concerns to their shareholders. It is true that Parliament as the arbiter of the executive has the right to hold the public sector enterprises accountable to it. But this accountability itself is not intended to mean prying into details of day-to-day administration.

Very often, managers in public sector enterprises plead that rules and regulations which arise from a wrong concept of accountability stand in the way of efficient performance. I, for one, have gone on record saying that suitable changes in rules and regulations have to be made to bring public enterprises on a par with private undertakings. We have already initiated some changes in this direction in many of the public undertakings under Government. What is, in my view, crucial is the freeing of the managers from checks and balances in which our public undertakings work. For instance, I have on many occasions referred to financial control and to the myth that the financial controller in an undertaking is the sole repository of financial prudence. I would rather say that efficient management itself is ultimately a question of proper use of resources physical and financial and a successful manager has to be intensely aware all the time of the financial picture. A good manager, should, therefore, be his own financial adviser. In today's model of financial advice, financial controllers do not feel being part of management itself. From this point of view, it is important that we should build up a cadre of financial advisers integral to each plant or public sector industry, who will grow up with the plant, the industry and its problems. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that a person who is a good accountant-general is for that reason a good choise for giving financial advice in an industrial plant. While I say this, I am not denying that some of our very good financial advisers are men who have come from the Aud.t and Accounts Service. But, it should be recognised that industrial accounts and financial controllership are a class apart from Government accounts.

The role of a financial controller in an enterprise has to be a positive one, if the enterprise is to succeed. He is not only the person who has to say 'no' but also the one who has to point the way to top management how to solve difficulties. It is the accountant, who tells top management how the costs are going, how inventory levels are to be controlled and how productivity is behaving. It is he, who has to keep an eye on cash flow and progress of capital expenditure. Against this canvas, there is little place or time for him to bother about a peon here or a clerk there. I would, in fact take the financial controller nearer the heart of management and out of the periphery of unnecessary details in which he is involved today. The efficient conduct of a public enterprise ultimately depends on the removal of road blocks, many of which unfortunately are there to-day.



The publications of the Bureau of Tamil Publications were released by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, on April 13, 1964. Chief Minister presided

Financing pattern

In the field of financing of public enterprises, we have the benefit of considerable experience in other countries, especially the United Kingdom, to draw upon. The U.K. Government has admitted the obligation of its public undertakings to raise resources not only to cover their operating charges, interest and depreciation but also to provide the wherewithal for their capital needs. Some objections have been raised to this approach, not the least of which has been that this would place too high a burden on the present generation. In any event, capital expenditure, whether raised through loans or through equity of price has to be financed from the current savings of the community. In that sense, any capital expenditure, is a burden on the present generation for the sake of the future. The raising of part of the capital resources through an element in the price is particularly justified when the undertaking involved is in the public sector and the benefits go back to the community as a whole.

Perhaps one modification of this approach would be relevant in a mixed economy like ours. It may be worthwhile to impose a levy which could be credited to a separate fund from which contributions could be made either in the form of loans or shares to undertakings which need capital. This would bring in the expansion element in the price and ensure the use of it for the specific purpose of expansion of the industry.

One of the fascinating subjects in the area of public enterprises is incentives. We have some information regarding Soviet experience in this field. The manager of an industrial undertaking behaves similarly, whether he is in the Soviet Union or under the freedom of American private enterprise. In a country like India, where the nascent public undertakings have to co-exist side by side with the well-established private sector, the problem of incentives becomes more complicated. Very often, when we desire to have good managers at the top level in the public sector, we find them working in relatively less important projects in the private sector and are not able to attract them for the sheer reason of insufficiency of monetary incentives. The appointment of Dr. Beeching to the Head of the British Railways on a salary comparable to the salary he drew in the private sector is perhaps the first departure in the history of public undertakings anywhere in the world in this field. But for this departure, the philosophy of the public sector seems to be that we should get the best men for the second best price. While I agree that it is not always the monetary incentives which is important, it is at the same time, necessary to look into the whole question of the almost feudal hold which the present day employers in the private sector have on their top managerial personnel. Visitors to the United States have again and again been impressed by the considerable mobility which exists in managerial personnel especially at the top level. The disincentives to mobility which are part of the present system of executive compensation in the private sector in India deserve to be closely reviewed from this context, so that the nation can make the best use of the total pool of managerial skills and talent available. To make my point clear, I would say that while it is not my intention to make movement from one employer to another too easy, at the same time, it is necessary to give good magagers opportunities to move to more important jobs in the national interest without losing any of the monetary benefits they have accumulated through their service in any private undertaking. At the same time, it is necessary for the public sector to think of a suitable system of compensation to its executives. Together with a system of adequate compensation, we should also introduce the system of hiring and firing on the basis of modern personnel practices based on merit and performance. The present practice in public sector projects of continuing a man in a job whether he is competent or not to do the job, should go.

Monopoly in Public enterprise

Another important subject relates to monopoly in public enterprise. In the context of modern technological developments, large enterprises seem to be the order of the day whether in the public or private sector. I do not subscribe to the view that monopoly *per se* is an evil. The question for consideration is how costs—and social costs at that—are to be kept under control in a situation of monopoly. In a natural monopoly of the kind of Railways, I would say that this is precisely the reason why the State should step in. This is not sufficient, however, to dispose of all criticisms regarding monopoly. It seems to me that many of the audit interventions arise from the fact that for many of our public sector undertakings no comparable data are available. Fortunately, there are undertakings of similar size the world over and we have to resort more and more to international rather than interfirm comparisons for purposes of control. Thus, for instance, proper yardsticks for measuring management in our Railways or our other monopolistic public enterprises would be easily available in similar undertakings in Britain, France, U.S.A., etc., of course, suitable adjustments for national and regional variations being made. Again, with progressive decentralisation, the centralised monoliths in the country should be broken up even in the public sector and viable but smaller regional complexes build up. In the field of fertilizers, we have now two agencies operating, the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited and there can and should be healthy rivalry and competition between them. In steel also, the Bokaro Steel Plant is to be handled by a separate Corporation and not by Hindustan Steel, Limited. This, I am sure, will bring about healthy and fruitful competition. Thus, while we cannot, in the nature of things, go to the stage of perfect competition in the sense of multiplicity of units, we can still have some measure of, what I would call, controlled rivalry and competition between two or three big-sized units.

"The path of violence is perilous and freedom seldom exists for long where there is violence"

—*JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.*

Introduction of Official Language in Madras State—History and Progress

Under the Constitution, the Official Language of the Union shall be Hindi. But the constitution provides that the legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the official language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.

The Government of Madras, as early as 1956, enacted the Madras Official Language Act, 1956, under which Tamil has been declared as the official language of the State of Madras. This Act received the assent of the Governor on the 19th January 1957 and first published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 23rd January 1957. It is worthy of note that Madras has been one of the foremost in enacting such a legislation. This Act provides for the slow and progressive use of Tamil for official purposes. Under section 4 of the Act the State Government may, by notification issued from time to time, direct that Tamil shall be used in respect of such official purposes as may be specified in the notification.

The Government in 1957 constituted a Committee with Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., as Chairman to advise them on the steps to be taken to implement the Madras Official Language Act, 1956. The Chairman of the present Committee is Sri C.A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S.

The duties of the Committee

One of the main duties of the Official Language Committee is to examine and report to Government from time to time in which of the departments and offices, and for what purposes, Tamil may be introduced as the official language of correspondence.

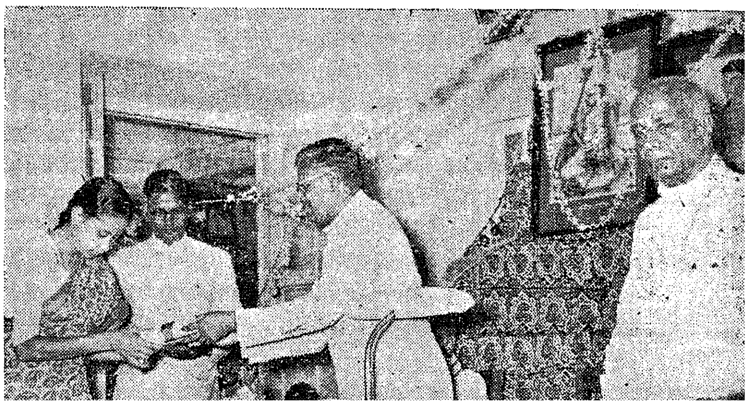
The Government in 1958 appointed a Special Officer (Inspections) to work under the Official Language Committee. The duty of the Special Officer is to tour the districts, visit the offices in which the Tamil scheme has been introduced, study on the spot any difficulties experienced and help to solve them and to report to the Chairman of the Committee the result of his inspections. He will also suggest Tamil equivalents on the spot for words not found in the Glossary. This Special Officer also helps to compile Glossaries of Administrative Terms used in all offices and special technical terms used in certain departments and to find suitable and simple Tamil equivalents for the terms.

The Committee also arranges to have the Manuals, the Forms, Acts and Rules in use in various department translated into Tamil, with the help of retired Government officers and other non-official translators on payment of remuneration. The Government have appointed another Special Officer, called Special Officer (Translations) to go through these translations and to make corrections and additions wherever necessary. The Committee has arranged to standardize the Key board of the Tamil typewriter, to import the required number of typewriters for distribution to the various offices, and to give training in Tamil to those persons in Government service who cannot read and write Tamil.

Glossary of the administrative terms

In order to help the Government to overcome the difficulty of finding out equivalent Tamil words for English words, the Madras Presidency Tamil Sangam has compiled a Glossary of Administrative Terms and offered it to Government. The Government appointed a Committee to scrutinise the Glossary and the Glossary as revised by the Committee was accepted in July 1957 by the Government as a standard one. Only after this Glossary was distributed to the offices, the Government introduced Tamil as the official language in certain offices.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presented "Sangeetha Vidwan" certificates to the pupils of the Central College of Music, Madras, on April 10, 1964



In January 1958, the Government for the first time introduced Tamil for official correspondence in all small Government offices numbering about 1,674 which had not been supplied with typewriters and where correspondence could be carrried on in manuscript. Even after Tamil has been introduced as the official language in an office, a complete change-over to Tamil cannot be achieved immediately. English will have to be used in legal matters till such time as suitable Tamil equivalents are found to express legal terms and the various Acts have been translated into Tamil. Quasi Judicial orders and Appellable orders are allowed to be written in English. But in such cases their gists should be variably communicated to the parties concerned in Tamil. In regard to notes in the offices particularly in matters on which the staff were unable to note in Tamil with sufficient quickness and precision the use of English was allowed to be permitted by the Heads of Departments. They were however instructed to withdraw these indulgences gradually as the staff acquire experience in quick and precise noting and drafting in Tamil. As the official language was introduced in these small offices about six years ago, it is seen during the course of inspection by the Special Officer that these offices do not find any difficulty in carrying on correspondence in Tamil.

Standardization of Tamil typewriter

Tamil typewriters are indispensable for the introduction of Tamil in all big offices. Even before the introduction of Tamil as the official language, Tamil typewriters were manufactured by companies such as Woodstock, Remington and Halda. But the Key boards of the several makes were not identical, and the typists trained in one make cannot handle easily the machine of another make. Further, the arrangement of the words in the Key board required to be improved in order to achieve speed in typing. But these have now been remedied.

Training in Tamil typewriting

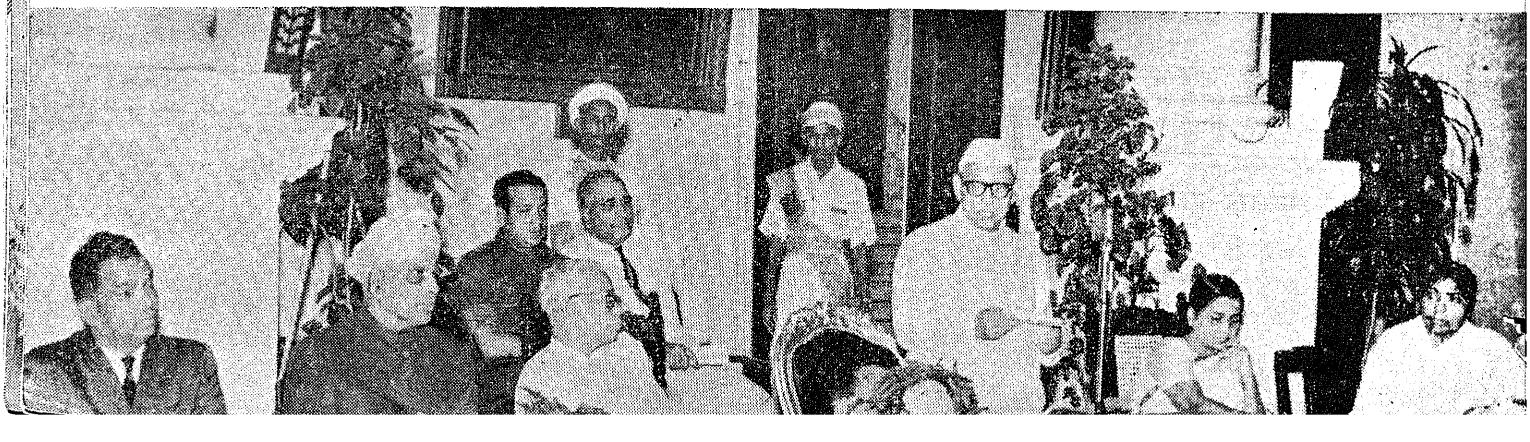
In our State there are more than 2,200 typists. They have all been trained in English typewriting only. It is necessary to train them in Tamil typewriting on the standard Key board. With a view to achieve this object, the Government at first started a Central Training Institute at Madras under the control of the Official Language Committee. This Institute could train 200 typists at a time for a period of four months. Subsequently as it was found that four months' training was not sufficient for acquiring a reasonable speed, the period of training was extended to five months. In this Institute about 1,000 typists got training in Tamil typewriting. The typists in Government offices who pass Tamil typewriting by the Lower Grade are eligible for a special pay of Rs. 7-50 p.m. and those who qualify by the Higher Grade are eligible for a special pay of Rs. 15 p.m.

At present, the typists employed in Government offices can have their training in Tamil typewriting on machines with the standard Key board in private institutes. Such of the private institutes which undertake the training of Government typists are paid by Government a lump sum of Rs. 50 only per typist as fee for the whole course, and in addition are paid Rs. 25 for each candidate who passes the Higher Grade Examination in the first attempt. The institutes which avail of the above concession should not collect any fees from the deputationists. All typists in Government offices where Tamil has been introduced as official language and who are below 45 years of age should undergo training in Tamil typewriting. Those appointed before 9th November 1961 only are eligible for this subsidised scheme. About 1,500 typists have so far been trained in Tamil typewriting on the standard Key board.

Progressive introduction of Tamil

After a sufficient number of standard Tamil typewriters was received and after an adequate number of typists had been trained, Tamil was introduced in 1960 in the offices of the following four departments which have large contacts with the ryots in the village.

The First meeting of the State Medical Advisory Board was held at Rajaji Hall recently



Collectors' offices, R.D.Os and Taluk offices, offices of the District Agricultural Officers, offices of the Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers and all Block Development offices.

During 1961, Tamil was introduced for official correspondence in all the offices up to the district level in 21 departments. During 1962, Tamil was introduced in 9 departments up to the district level.

During 1963, Tamil has been introduced in the remaining Departments up to the district level including the offices which had been omitted to be notified in the various departments. The total number of offices in which the Tamil scheme is now in force up to the district level is 7,871. The full scheme of Tamil has also been introduced for official correspondence in 83 Regional offices in various departments.

In August 1962, the Official Language Committee submitted proposals to the Government for the introduction of a restricted scheme of Tamil correspondence in the offices of Heads of Departments and the Government have approved the proposals. According to this scheme, Tamil has to be introduced in these offices in four stages.

Tamil Shorthand Manual

The compilation of a standard Tamil Shorthand Manual is necessary for the introduction of Tamil as the official language in all stages.

In May 1953, Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan, Tamil Reporter in the Madras Legislative Assembly Department compiled a manual in Tamil Shorthand and submitted it to the Government for approval. The Government constituted an Expert Committee to advise them in this matter. This Committee examined Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan's Manual and also another manual prepared by Sri N. Kothandaraman, another Reporter in the Madras Legislature. After examination at a number of meetings, the Committee recommended Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan's Manual for adoption as a Text Book. The Official Language Committee supported the recommendation of the Expert Committee. The Government approved the recommendation and directed that the manual prepared by Sri G. S. Ananthanarayanan should be published as a Government publication and made available to the public for sale. The printing of the manual is now in progress.

Translation of Acts

The translation work is got done by a panel of Translators and Scrutiny Officers who have a sound knowledge of Tamil as well as English. As the translations are carried out by several translators, a full time officer designated as Special Officer (Translations) has been appointed to go through the translations carefully and touch them up wherever necessary in order to secure uniformity in the translations. Much progress has been made in this direction.

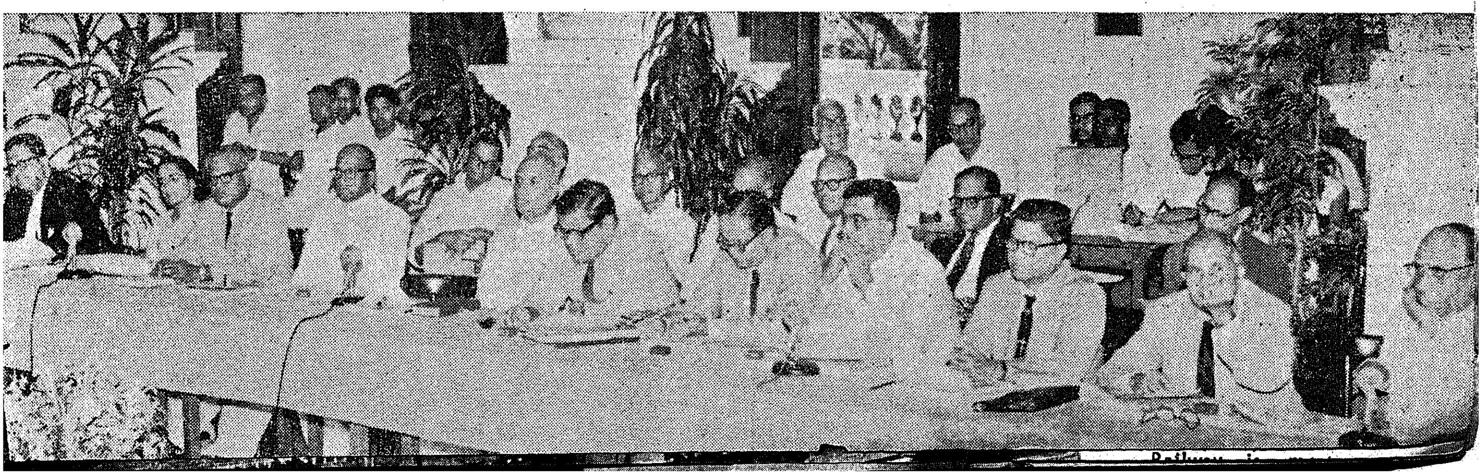
Glossary of Legal Terms

The Government appointed as early as 1957 a Committee to compile a glossary of legal terms. The intention of the Government was that this glossary should be the basis even for the introduction of Tamil as medium of instruction in the Law College. The Director of Legal Studies is the Chairman of this Committee. Sri A. Palaniswamy, Professor of Law College, is the Secretary of this Committee. Justice Sri M. Ananthanaryanan, I.C.S., has also been advising the Committee. This Committee has so far published a glossary of legal terms from the letter 'A' to the letter 'D'.

Training scheme

Persons recruited on or after 30th November 1957 will prossess adequate knowledge of Tamil or if they belong to the recognised linguistic minorities, will have to pass the prescribed test in Tamil within a specified period before their probation is completed. Among those persons recruited before 30th November 1957,

Sri Bisnuram Medhi, the then Governor of Madras inaugurated the Meeting.



there will be some who will fall under the one or the other of the following two categories (viz.) :—

(1) those who cannot read and write Tamil; and

(2) those who can read and write Tamil, but cannot now kwrite in Tamil satisfactorily enough for official purposes.

Those coming under category (2) are expected to improve their Tamil with the assistance of the General Glossary and supplementary Glossary of the department concerned.

The Special Officer (Inspections) also in the course of his inspection of the various offices holds classes, conducts lectures and instructs the officials in the proper use of Tamil for official purposes.

In regard to those coming under category (1) and who have not attained 45 years of age, the Government have made arrangements for giving them in-service training in Tamil according to a scheme drawn up for the purpose. Only those who are required or likely to be required to do any drafting in Tamil in the course of the discharge of their duties will be eligible for the above training. Under the scheme, two classes, each of an hour's duration, is held every week in various centres in the State. The tutors are drawn from the Education department and from various schools and they are paid remuneration at Rs. 75 p. m. in the case of tutors for Gazetted Officers and Rs. 50 p.m. in the case of tutors for non-gazetted Government servants. The training is given for a period of eleven consecutive months and at the end of the training the trainees are required to pass an oral and written test. The first course of training will be completed by the end of April 1964.

In order to enable the officials to write simple Tamil without grammatical mistakes, a small booklet explaining the correct usage of Tamil has been distributed to all the offices.

The inspection of many of the offices where Tamil has been introduced clearly shows that the progress made in the use of Tamil is satisfactory.

SHAKESPEARE IN EVERYDAY USE

Some of the expressions that Shakespeare used have become a part of our vocabulary. Even without being conscious of it, we quote the words of the dramatist in the daily use of English.

The following is a short selection of these familiar phrases, indicating in each case where they occur in Shakespeare's plays :

To be or not to be : that is the question
—Hamlet, III.1

Neither a borrower, nor a lender be
—Hamlet, I.3

The most unkindest cut of all
—Julius Caesar, III.2

A good play needs no epilogue
—As You Like It, V. 4 Epilogue

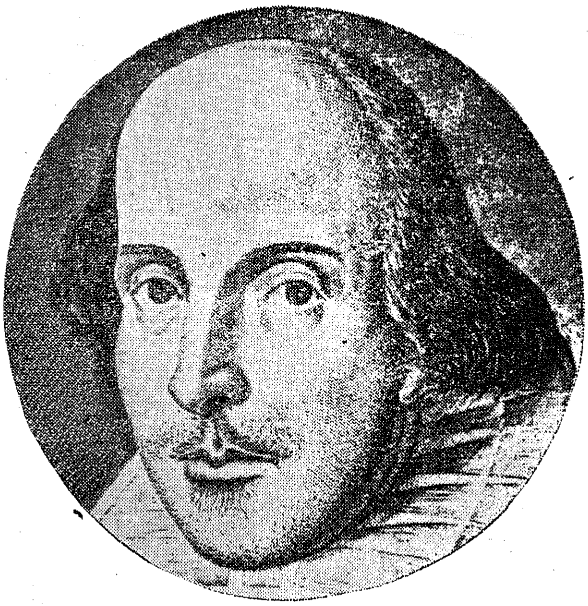
Tomorrow, and tomorrow and tomorrow
—Macbeth, V.3

Sweet are the uses of adversity
—As You Like It, II.1

Man, proud man
Drest in a little brief authority
—Measure for Measure, II.2

The course of true love never did run smooth
—A Midsummer Night's Dream, I.1

It is a wise father that knows his own child
—Merchant of Venice, II.2



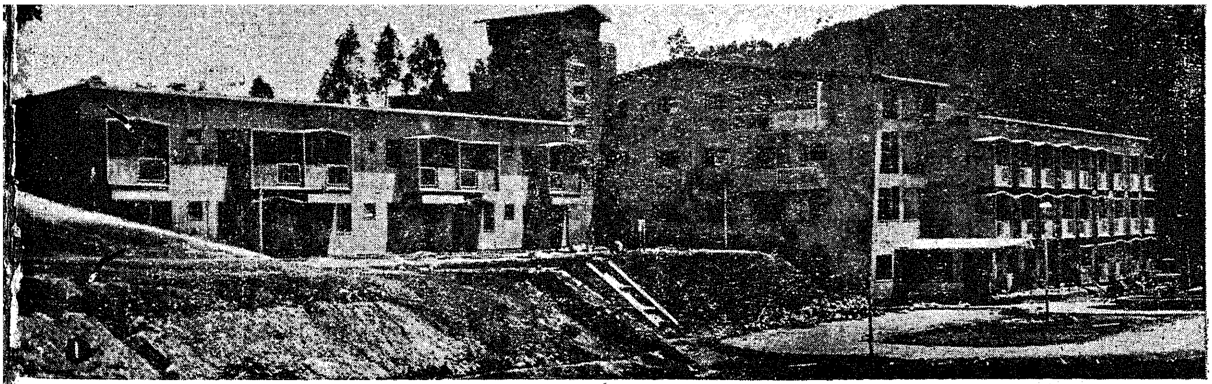
I cannot tell what the dickens his name is
—Merry Wives of Windsor, III.2

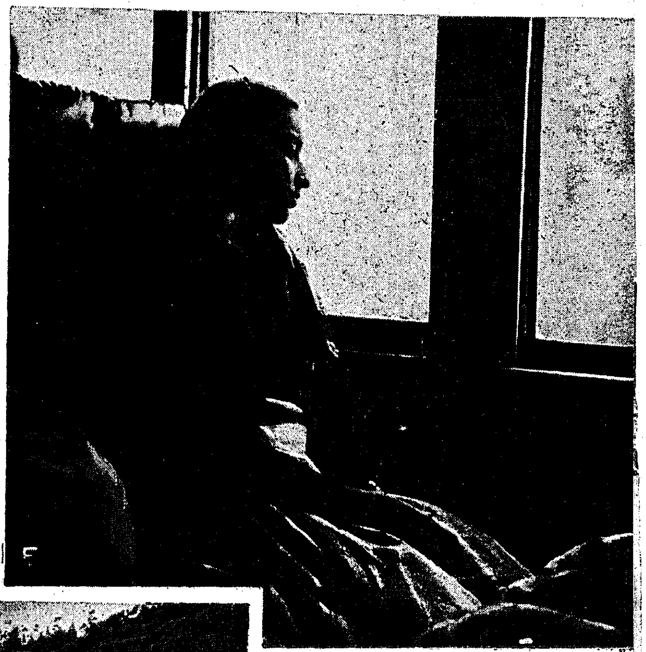
More in sorrow than in anger
—Hamlet, I.2

I know a trick worth two of that
—Henry IV, II.2

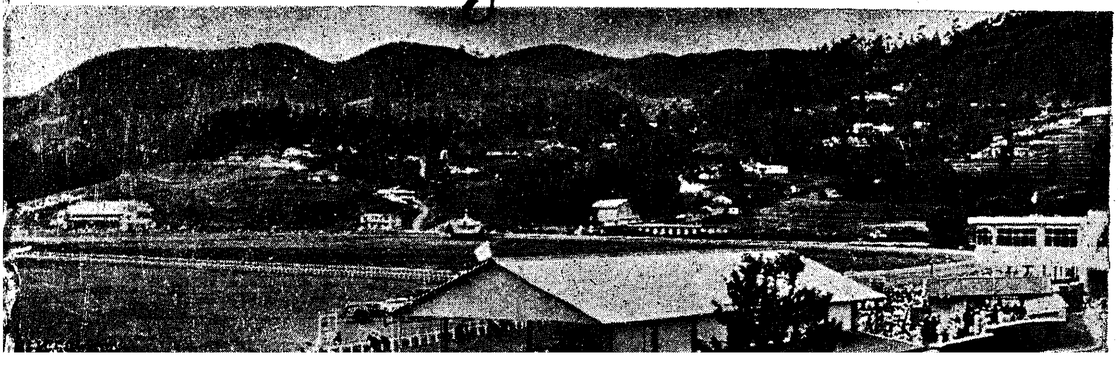
More honoured in the breach than in the observance.
—Hamlet, I.4

The better part of valour is discretion
—1 Henry IV, V.4





OOTY-During the Season



1 The Tourist Bungalow, Ooty.

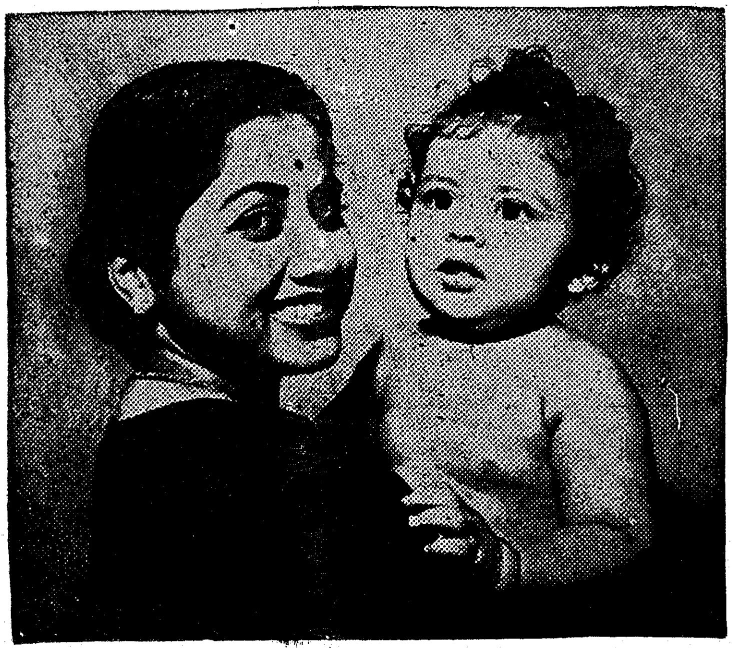
2 Flower show is Season's major attraction.

3 Gatti falls near Ooty.

4 Boating in the lake.

5 Journey by Ghat Railway ...

Registered No. M-4767.



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